The New-York Times.

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HOLLAND GIN,

FOR MEDICAL USE.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

A medicinal diet drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In gravel, gout and rheumatism, in obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and in general debility, its effects are prompt, decided and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them in a state of solution, is well known, as is also that of the waters of the limestone regions, in producing gravel, calculi and stone in the bladder. The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of fever and ague, a disease caused by the conjoint effects of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere and vegetable putrescence in the wasters of the districts in which it principally prevails. The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is consequen ly in great demand by persons traveling or about to settle in those parts of the country especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In dyspeptic maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one and two dozen each, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of his signature on the label. For sale by all druggists and country merchants in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

From the Sunday Mercury.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES.

Among the many dishonesties of trade which the moral sense of the community is called upon to suppress, we would particularly notice a most pernicious and infamous practice adopted by unscrupulous dealers, of imitating and counterfeiting the exterior appearance and precautionary labels of popular drugs, medicaments, and other articles of personal consumption, and thus, by seizing upon the well acquired reputation of an enterprising trader, palming off most destructive and worthless compounds to the unsuspecting purchaser not only upon the consumer, but to the character of the man who has expended thousands of dollars in bringing the genuine article into esteem and demand. These petty larceny thieves are the pest of all honorable dealers and traders, and the trade is as much highway robbery as the violent appropriation of their neighbor's purse; in fact, they are beneath the burglar and highwayman in dignity—for these latter felons exhibit a bravery or recklessness of character in nowise distinguishing the mercantile assassin who stabs in the dark. And ought they not be rewarded with a punishment commensurate with the cowardice of their crime? We were led to these remarks by accidentally observing a spurious counterfeit of Ud lpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. The labels were imitated perfectly, with the slight addition of a few letters to plead technical avoidance of the law against counterfeiting; the bottles were very similar, and everything carefully prepared to impose upon a careless purchaser. Now is not the man who perpetrated this fraud a felon, a robber? Assuredly he is; for, as Mr. Wolfe has expended large sums to bring this genuine imported Schnapps into popular demand, that demand may be justly considered a part of his capital in trade, and a fellow stealing a part of his reputation is as much of a thief as if he had stolen a barrel of his schnapps in bulk. And to this crime he adds a further one of defrauding the community by giving them a ruinous article for the money they intended to expend for a commodity in which they had confidence. And, further, every man who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling spurious articles, is as much of an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

From the New York Dispatch.

AN INFAMOUS BUSINESS.

When an enterprising man strikes out a new business, to the establishment of which he gives his industry, time, talents and pecuniary means, can anything be more contemptible than to have another steal in, and, under specious pretenses, hold out to the public an inferior article, and endeavor to obtain their patronage? Pray, what difference is there, so far as the honesty of the thing is concerned, between purloining the business by which a citizen hopes to make his bread and stealing the bread itself? A common thief if he takes without leave, however hungry, a loaf of bread from a baker's shop, is apprehended and condemned to the Penitentiary for daring in a surreptitious manner to appease his appetite; but put a respectable looking coat on his back and a few dollars in his pocket, and he may with impunity, nay, even with the applause of his fellows, by knavery, forgery or other infamous means, take the business of an honest man from him, and go unscathed of justice. All this is wrong. Some years since a gentleman of this City (Udolpho Wolfe) introduced to the citizens of the United States a medicated article of gin, which was highly approved by professional gentlemen as a superior tonic and deobstruent, and the knowledge of which he, by advertisement and otherwise, disseminated throughout the country. So soon as the sharpers, who pass in the business community as honest men, saw Mr. Wolfe was likely to have handsome returns for the time and money which he had expended, they set about forging his labels and palming off upon the people detestable and poisonous compounds, which they have the hardihood to call "Schiedam Schnapps." In some instances they have gone so far as to put Wolfe's name to their villainous liquids. As this horde are growing bold in their rascalities, it is time the public in town and country were put upon their guard. Consumers should be sure that they purchase the genuine article, or else their health may be irreparably injured by using the horrible stuff that unscrupulous men, because they can buy it cheap, will offer as the genuine article.

From the Sunday Leader.

MODERN COUNTERFEITERS.

The knavish tribes of modern counterfeiters deserve the severest punishment, and yet thus far they have escaped their merited reward. Deeds which deserve the State Prison pass for mere business transactions. The more valuable an article is, the more certainly it is counterfeited by persons who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal. The act of counterfeiting Udolpho Wolfe's excellent and medicated gin, for instance, is theft and robbery of the worst kind. It is palming off upon the public an article inferior and unwholesome for that which is genuine. While people would freely use the genuine Schnapps, they would shudder at the thought of introducing into their families the poisonous counterfeit. Both Mr. Wolfe and the public are imposed upon and cheated by these base and unprincipled counterfeiters.

From the Sunday Times.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Greatness has its infirmities. It is the painful privilege of excellence to be perpetually subjected to imitations. Everything good is counterfeited, and the more it is counterfeited the more we may persuade ourselves that it is not only choice, but popular for few will take the trouble to counterfeit much that which is not intrinsically valuable, and the poor counterfeit dies out with the poor original. Thus, pennies are seldom counterfeited, even by the neediest rogue, but of sterling gold the world is full of base imitations, and probably always will be. Judged by this rule, Wolfe has some reason to be proud of the daily compliments paid to his Schiedam Schnapps, for the country abounds with counterfeits of it of every kind, and scarcely a city can be found that has not its imitation of this famous beverage. Some of them are the boldest and most unscrupulous in the world, and Wolfe, the original manufacturer and importer of the Schiedam Schnapps, whose place of business is at Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., would be justified in prosecuting all who live in this illicit manner upon the character so honestly earned by his genuine production. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps is not one of the common, worthless articles of the day. It is a pure spirit, distilled in the most costly manner from juniper and other aromatic ingredients, with a single eye to the production of a stimulant at once wholesome and agreeable. It is a diuretic of the finest kind. As a tonic it stands unrivaled. It can be taken by the weakest stomach with advantage, and by the strongest with benefit. In short, it is one of those cordials that no family should ever be without under any circumstances.

From the Sunday Courier.

COUNTERFEITERS.

There is nothing so despicable or more deserving of severe condemnation than the attempt to interfere, by undue means, with a business established by energy, experience and an outlay of capital. Legitimate competition is the life of trade. But when a dealer is subjected to the annoyance of having his labels, style of package and trade marks so closely imitated as to deceive the purchaser, the fraud should be denounced and its perpetrators exposed. It is well known that Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, a merchant, introduced a few years since, for medicinal and other purposes, a pure article of gin, to which, by a very liberal and judicious system of advertising he gave a wide spread and well deserved reputation, under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. His success naturally excited opposition, which he had reason to expect, but as an extensive business has been done chiefly with country merchants, by imitations in appearance of his article, he feels that he has the right to complain and direct public attention to these dishonest attempts to interfere with his profits. Of course, the gin sold by these swindlers is of an inferior quality, else they could not undersell the genuine article.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

AN INFERIOR IMITATION OF A SUPERIOR ORIGINAL.

No article of trade has obtained a wider reputation, and met with more general approval from those interested, than Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. Its very excellence, however, has subjected it to that fraudulent imitation through which inferiority invariably seeks to derive pecuniary gain from the fame of superiority. Mr. Wolfe's labels and bottles have been imitated with great skill, and even his name also has been placed on the same, and a spurious, inferior and deleterious article has been palmed on the community.

THE PACIFIC WORLD.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Later and Interesting from California.

$1,393,179 IN GOLD DUST.

THE WONDERS OF WASHOE.

News from the Isthmus and Central America.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The North Atlantic steamship *Baltic*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall on the morning of the 19th inst., and arrived at her dock at an early hour yesterday morning. She brings the passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 6th inst., in the Pacific mail steamship *Sonora*.

The *Baltic*, on her outward voyage, arrived at Aspinwall early on the morning of the 14th, and her passengers crossed the Isthmus and embarked on board the *John L. Stephens* the same day, all well.

Among the passengers are Messrs. WHITEWRIGHT, GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, and ISAAC TOWNSEND, Esq., of the PANAMA Railroad Company, and C. H. RUSSELL, Esq., of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who have been on a short tour of inspection of the properties of those Companies on the Isthmus and in the Bay of Panama. Also, Hon. M. S. LATHAM, the newly elected Senator from California, Gen. TOTTEN, U. S. A., and Prof. BARTLETT, U. S. A.

The *Orizaba*, of the Vanderbilt, or Mail line, left San Francisco at the same time as the *Sonora*, with about the same number of passengers and $420,000 in specie.

On Feb. 15, the bark *Cuba*, Capt. PAGE, from New-York Jan. 25, with coal, struck a reef 40 miles east of Aspinwall, and became a total loss. The crew were all saved.

On Oct. 23, in lat. 28° 54′, long. 74° 03′ W., the *Baltic* boarded the steamship *Atlantic*, with California passengers and freight from New-York, Feb. 20. All well.

U. S. sloop of war *St. Louis*, Commander POOR, sailed from Aspinwall for Greytown on the morning of the 15th inst.

U. S. steam sloop of war *Lancaster*, and steam frigate *Saranac*, and sloop of war *Cyane*, were at Panama.

The *Baltic* brings home a valuable cargo, consisting of 2,321 sacks cocoa, 119 sacks coffee, 141 seroons indigo, &c., also a large grizzly bear from California.

Our thanks are due to H. J. BULLAY, Esq., and to the express lines of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for important favors.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Weather and the Country—Business—Removal of the Capital—Legal Prospecting—The New Almaden Mine—The Wonders of Washoe—Departure of Senator Latham.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

I am really and truly sorry for people that are not in California to-day, and have not been for the past month—they deserve sympathy, and are to be commisserated; for the weather has been glorious. The pleasantest June day with you, cannot excel our atmosphere about these days. Warm, sunny, so genial,—and so comfortable to drop your hat over one eye to shade the face, lean against a corner with a nice piece of white pine, a sharp knife, and a friend, and to whittle, talk horse, and wish one's self off on the water fishing, out on the road behind a fast nag, &c. I have envied my favorite setter "Topsey," as she lay on the door-step stretched out at full length, sunning herself, wishing that I could do likewise, and be half as happy a dog. California is getting to be a very nice sort of a country to live in—there's no mistake about it, "things is workin" and improving. I do not believe it was ever more prosperous, or had fairer hope of becoming the brightest jewel in the circlet comprising "these United States-en." Her rising was sudden and very sky-rocketty, and her setting being "heavy gold" there's no danger of her accompanying the stick downward. I don't believe the mercantile interests appreciate my sanguine views, because they are not prosperous as a body. In fact, the only class of people who are *not* prosperous now is the mercantile—those who have goods to sell and who are dependent upon the profits for their prosperity. We have merchandise on hand sufficient to supply the demands of the State for two years, of most kinds, and fifty years, of many articles; but it won't do to stop shipments—we might get out of soap or saleratus for a few days. The necessities of the case require about ten ships a month, (as five might be lost,) from New-York alone. If you doubt it ask COLEMAN & Co.) and see with what earnestness they will argue the point with you. It is truly wonderful what has become of all the clippers on the way; ten or fifteen are out from forty to sixty days over time—in fact they are all making wretched passages—but it don't make any great difference to this community. Every additional month they are out saves a month's storage on their cargoes, and interest on the freight money.

We are all in a high state of excitement just now on the question of getting the Legislature to adjourn from Sacramento to San Francisco, and make this city the capital, as it should be. It will be a capital operation, and livery-stable keepers, hotel-keepers, and sundry other industrious classes of the community will, doubtless, use their best efforts and subscribe liberally to the object.

It is strange, but you can't do anything in these days without taking up a collection. If there is anything to be voted for—anything to be changed, moved or done, involving no legitimate expense—it can't be done, somehow, without an assessment. You go to church; if the sermon is very bad, you must pay—if very good, you see a box projected at you. If a missionary gets up, and boasts of the souls they have saved, the poverty of these faithful servants, and the John Rogers like statistics of their families, a large plate is pushed right under your nose—and such a flat plate, too, that it gives everybody a chance to see whether you put in a dime or a dollar; and now here we come to a subscription to get the collective wisdom of the State moved down to our city. What for, I don't know, but money is wanted, and money must be had. The Legislature, as a body are decidedly favorable to the project. All the attractions are here, the pretty girls all live here, the money is all here, the wires that are pulled are all manufactured here—in fact, everything is here *but* the Legislature, and they soon will be,—and then stand by for fast nags, an increased consumption of fluids, big bills to stand over another year or to put under the table. The great point now is, where shall we erect a suitable building for the purpose? Some say out at the Mission, others say Washington-square, (at present a garbage depot and arena for amateur dog fights,) others want it near *their* property, and another party wants it at South Park; and so they go—but no matter where, so long as it is here in the vicinity. It will doubtless give an impetus to real estate; rents will go up, (they are high enough now, goodness gracious!) houses will go up, and the money will come down.

The last year has shown a very great improvement in everything, anyhow. Houses have been built; on every side the sound of the hammer and the axe is heard, bricks are dumped all over the walks, free travel is interrupted by piles of mortar, and the town has a busy, bustling, thriving aspect. "To Let" is not to be seen on many buildings; in fact, I have never known so few houses to be had for five years past. No good building is tenantless.

It is notorious—at least some people in New-York City know it in a costly way—how speculative the times have been for ten years past in this prominent promontory or point of land called San Francisco. From butter and eggs up, and through dry goods and groceries to land and mines, we have had a rage of rise and fall till the commercial barometer has shaken itself loose, and no longer tells the truth as to storm or calm.

This may also be true as to other places and markets, but there is one kind of speculation which we believe is peculiar to the history of California, and it may be called, for want of a better term, by the name of judicial or legal prospecting. Some wit of the law goes to work and finds out some old claim or demand against the City Corporation, and then quietly, by some underground arrangement, carries it to judgment in one Court, and levies on the landed property of the city, and the Sheriff at once advertises it for sale at a certain day—which day comes, and the sale is postponed to some other day, and so on for four or five months, a kind of *ad infinitum* process—till the people are worn out and forget all about it, when the sale is suddenly made, and a large slice of land is bought in by the holders of the judgment for a song of a few hundred dollars.

This process has been going on since 1849, till San Francisco, once the wealthiest city in land in the world, now stands almost without an acre of the many thousands she possessed when she began her brilliant career as an American city. First the Peter Smith judgments, then came the Pearson claims and others too numerous to mention, and lastly the Pixley sale a short time ago, which last was yesterday (let the tax payers thank their stars) declared by the Courts to be null and void, and was set aside. This last sale of city land was made under a judgment obtained for $450, or thereabouts, and land was sold, by a sort of snap arrangement, as above described, of the value of $250,000, and consisting of a large tract near to the Mission Dolores, just outside the city, and that gore or triangular piece of ground in front of the Oriental Hotel, on Market, Bush and Battery streets, and well known to all Californians for its fine position and great value. In fact this city has been the victim of blunders and swindles unparalleled, and yet she is a living wonder, and her trials have only demonstrated her strength and wealth.

The affairs of the New-Almaden quicksilver mine having gone pretty much through all the State and United States Courts, have at last got into the Legislature, where a resolution has been offered and is being warmly discussed, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to induce the Government to dismiss the injunction suit, whereby the mine has been closed for more than a year and the work of producing quicksilver stopped, to the great injury, it is claimed, of the mining interests of California. However this may be, it has struck many persons that this is a strange way to reverse the judgment of a competent Court, such as the United States Circuit Court of this State, where the injunction was obtained; for in fact it will amount to a *legislative dissolution of an injunction* if the resolution is adopted and the Government accede to it—of which there is no earthly chance, in our humble opinion, as the authorities in Washington, from Mr. BUCHANAN down, have got the idea that the case is running over with fraud and perjury, and in fact its early history and the strange movements at the date of its birth, as a bill, would seem to justify the determined effort the Government is making to expose it in all its parts from beginning to end.

The immense richness of the mine, the peculiar character of the title and the great cost and bitterness with which the litigation has for ten years been conducted, give it a very prominent position in this State; and now that this rich and big game has got into the hands of the politicians, its influence for good or bad will soon be sensibly felt at the national headquarters where all big politics and politicians concentrate.

Although the politicians have now got their paws on it, and will attempt to use the mine for the rich pickings it will give,—still, one thing is very true, that if our Judiciary has the spunk of their ancestors, in the days of old COKE and MANSFIELD, it will order "paws off," and tell the Legislative and Executive to go to grass, before it will permit any interference with its own peculiar and distinct department and jurisdiction,—and thus it will end if it comes to this point.

The Washoe Silver Mines, as they are called, continue to create as great an excitement as ever, although covered with snow at the present moment some four or five feet deep. As these mines are bound to make some noise in the world I will give a little history of them.

They are situated at a place called Virginia City, which has recently sprung into existence on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 20 miles over the California line, in Utah Territory, and were first discovered by Mr. PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, an "honest miner," who was working for gold in a gulch or ravine, and where he was making $100 a day to the hand. As they followed up the gulch it paid even better, until on arriving at a certain point it gave out altogether, and they struck a vein of what they at first supposed to be coal, but observing that it was very heavy they concluded it must be valuable, and at once staked off 1,500 feet as their claim. They sent one of their numbers to San Francisco with some of the black ore to ascertain its value. It was given to a Mr. KILLALEY, an old Mexican miner, to assay. *Ad interim*, one half of the whole 1,500 feet could have been purchased for a few hundred dollars, in fact was offered to Maj. ALLEN, United States Army, for a small amount. KILLALEY took the ore home and assayed it—the result was so astounding that the old man got terribly excited. He rushed over to communicate the fact to Maj. ALLEN, but not seeing him, returned to the "Tehama House," where he lived, and it was observed that he was very much excited; however, he retired as usual, but the next morning poor KILLALEY was found dead in his bed. He had long been in bad health and the excitement killed him. The fact that the ore was valuable finally leaked out, and those in the secret set out for the mine, and bought in—generally at the rate of about $10 a foot—and it has been sold and resold, until at the present moment not one of the original owners has a dollar's interest in it. The "lead" was found to continue, and some hundreds of feet additional were taken up, and it now stands thus: The original Company, under the title of the Ophir Mining Company, own 1,400 running feet of the vein; next comes the Mexican claim, as it is called, 150 feet; then 150 feet, belonging to the Central Mining Company; then the California Company, 150 feet. The Ophir Company set to work and opened the vein by sinking a shaft 30 feet deep, and running a gallery 40 feet from which they took 45 tons clear ore, which is now being smelted in this city, giving an average of $3,600 per ton; besides which, upwards of 800 tons of quartz rock was thrown out, worth $300 per ton of gold, giving $256 000 and odd, as the result of five weeks' labor;—besides this, the Central Company took out nearly 20 tons, and the Mexican has taken out as much more. The Ophir Company's vein is well defined, 10 inches thick, of dense solid ore, and recently the shaft has been sunk 20 feet lower, and no diminution found of the width of the vein or quality of the ore. In the Mexican claim it is found even wider and richer, and it may extend down through to China for what we know. There seems to be but two kinds of ore—a crumbling, black, dull and a denser and more sparkling kind—showing sulphurets. I sent a piece of each to New-York to be assayed, which was done by H. SOLOMON & Co., and I have the result before me; the crumbling ore gives $3,770, and the sparkling ore $9,064 66 to the ton! to which result that well-known and highly respectable firm set their hands and seals. The shares commenced changing hands in August, at the rate of about $70 per foot; in September at $100, or $23,30 for a sixth. It sold last week at $500 per foot, or $116,500 for a sixth, and is still going up, up; 25 feet of the Mexican claim sold for $30,000, and $100,000 was offered and refused for the other 125 feet—which fact can be substantiated by FRETZ & RALSTON, Bankers, agents of the Mexican claim—as the money was tendered at their bank.

In addition to these claims, there are parallel ledges taken up just before the snow fell, which, from hasty and imperfect prospecting, are judged to be equally rich. Ore from the surface or out-cropping gives from $600 to $7,000 per ton. These veins are so distinctly marked that there is no difficulty in tracing them several hundred feet, and there is no doubt that other leads will be found equal to the first, or Comstock lead, as it is called. When the snow melts the work will commence, and the rush will nearly equal the Frazer River excitement. There is no estimating the amount of ore that will be taken out. It will be immense; $500 a foot seems a high price to pay for a mining claim, but when we look at it a moment, it is cheap. The shaft in the Ophir claim is now 50 feet deep; the vein 10 inches to 14 thick—giving 300 and odd pounds to the running foot, so that one running foot 50 feet deep gives 15,000 pounds or 7½ tons, which—at the lowest result yet given, $3,000 to the ton—gives $22,500 to the foot, supposing the vein to be 50 feet deep, which we *know* it is, not counting the quartz rock, which gives $300 to the ton for 13 *feet each side of the vein of silver ore*. The vein has been traced and prospected the whole 1,400 feet, and is good. A shaft sunk 20 feet further on from the first shaft shows the same result, so it is a *fixed fact* that there is a vein 200 feet long, 50 feet deep, which gives 1,500 tons of silver ore and something like as many thousands of gold bearing quartz. That quantity of silver ore at the lowest result yet obtained gives $450,000!! Now take "Daboll," and figure up, if 200 feet gives the result, what will several thousand that has been taken up in the immediate vicinity give?

Money is hard to get in San Francisco about these days, but everybody who can raise a thousand is putting it in Washoe. Judges and lawyers, merchants and mechanics are all afflicted. Doctors on the way to see sick patients stop their horses at the corners to talk Washoe. The ladies talk Washoe, and dream of $400 dresses to come from it. Mechanics knock off work if they own a few feet, and consider their fortune made. There's no knowing where it will end if the parallel ledges I speak of open rich, as they doubtless will. The positive evidence, in the shape of some 40,000 half dollars already coined at the mint, and in circulation, that Washoe is not a humbug, gives confidence, and there certainly can be no better proof of the richness of the mines—and, moreover, being within five days' travel, even now, from San Francisco, as deep as the snow is, hundreds have gone there to satisfy themselves, and all return with the same story and *buy in*. The number of shares for sale now is limited, and doubless will soon be absorbed. The Ophir Company has been regularly organized, having a Board of Directors or Trustees, composed of men of character and of ability, and the mine will be worked on a large scale in the Spring, and a large quantity of ore taken out. It is probable that it will be converted into a Joint Stock Company in the Spring. The following gentlemen compose the officers of the Company at present; Henry Atchison, Superintendent; Major Robert Allen, U. S. A., H. H. Raymond, James Woodworth, Esq., George Hearst, Louis A. Garnet, —— Meredith, Esq., Directors; R. S. Ogden, Treasurer. Several other Companies are being formed to work the adjoining veins.

The expensive process of smelting here will be abandoned, and unless some cheaper method is adopted, the ore will be shipped for England, probably, and a mighty big pile of it there will be. We understand that a Mr. MCCULLOUGH has discovered a process that works like magic. He gets the metal out of the ore in a few hours, that requires as many days by smelting process. His method has been tested before highly intelligent and scientific men, and they all declare it perfect. If this is what it appears to be, there is no end to the wealth of California, for the whole country is one bed of gold-bearing quartz, which only requires some cheap and expeditious mode of extracting the metal to develope its millions. Mr. MCCULLOUGH left for Washington by the last steamer to obtain his patent. We are going in for making PAT MCLAUGHLIN President of the United States for the wealth he has bestowed on California by his being the original discoverer of the great Washoe Mine, and do hereby nominate him. And now, as I have made a long story of it, and am tired enough of telling it, I will "subside," and leave you to ponder on it and make up your minds that California is a great ked'ntry—and so mote it be. "PODGERS."

P. S.—I have sent by this steamer, to E. W. BURR, jeweler, No. 573 Broadway, a lump of the ore from the bottom of the Ophir Company's shaft, which the curious can see, I presume, by calling.

P. S. AGAIN—A LITTLE LATER.—By this steamer our new Senator, Hon. M. S. LATHAM, takes his departure, and a grand demonstration will be made, and preparations are being made now to escort him to the steamer with a guard of honor, composed of the city companies. I was forcibly reminded of the fact by being run down just now by a belated soldier, who was running for his armory with musket in hand, bayonet at the charge. In trying to get out of his way I ran into a base drum, and got cursed in broken Dutch. I have got myself in doors to avoid danger. There never was, perhaps, a more truly popular representative than Mr. LATHAM. Politically and socially he stands a head and shoulders above all. He has won his position fairly and honorably, and will fill it to the credit of himself and satisfaction of his constituents. "Long may he wave!" There will be a demonstration as *is* demonstration. A whole host of lager bier gentlemen what blow horns, as well as imbibe them, have just rushed by. The milingtery are forming, and now we will all go down to the steamer and give him three cheers. P.

SAN FRANCISCO TOPICS.

THE VISION FROM BRODERICK'S GRAVE—LONE MOUNTAIN AND YERBA BUENA CEMETERIES—CHINESE BURIAL CUSTOMS—DEAD COOLIES CARRIED AS PASSENGERS TO CHINA—A NOTABLE FOG—COMPARATIVE CRIME OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW-YORK—A BIT OF BOASTING, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

I climbed to the highest point within the Lone Mountain Cemetery inclosure on Saturday to see the fiery sun plunge into the Pacific. The day had been as all our days have lately, without one spot upon its loveliness; free from chilliness or excessive heat, free from dust, unclouded, balmy and bracing. The mountains north of the Golden Gate were purple; to the East blue; to the South almost black. Beyond the city, all where cottage-covered peaks were visible, lay the Bay unruffled: beyond that the purple hills of Oakland, and Mount Diable on the further side of them. I expect to travel many a thousand of weary miles before looking upon a landscape of stranger beauty, richer in variety or in color. At this very highest point within the Cemetery is the grave of BRODERICK—a mound of sand, as yet without head or footboard, but hereafter to be pressed with a noble monument. At the head was a large calla lily in bloom. At the foot a withered wreath of delicate blue flowers. Two glasses held the remnants of bouquets that must have been fresh within the week.

There are as yet but few costly monuments at Lone Mountain—one of the finest is JAMES KING OF WILLIAMS', its inscription conveying no hint of the method of his taking-off. One of the most tasty is of a sandstone of the same texture and color as the TIMES Building, erected to the memory of Capt. VAN PELT, of Staten Island. The lots all differ in size and shape—none being entirely square or round. In the private inclosures there are all manner of rare flowers growing, many of them in bloom. As we wended our way out we came upon the Chinese receiving tomb, a substantial building of stone, where a hearse had just set down the remains of two dead coolies. The coffins were inclosed in redwood boxes, each a little wider at the head than the foot. These were placed in front of the open tomb. An old undertaker spread a cloth at their feet, and disposed upon it five small China cups, a platter of boiled pork and vegetables, and dishes containing rice. By this time the coaches with the mourners came up. These took their position behind the cloth, and then the ceremony began. The old man from a jug poured brandy into the cups, and stepped aside. Each mourner in turn made two or three bows, then kneeled, took one of the cups of brandy and poured its contents along the ground; then bowed till his head touched the earth; then, rising, turned away. All in turn went through this form of libation and prostration, the cups being filled from the jug as they were emptied. Meanwhile, a little ways to windward, one had emptied several baskets of tissue paper, some of it printed, some of it blank, and lighting it, stood by till all was consumed. Another lighted hundreds of little slips of fragrant wood, and sundry candles of crimson colored wax, and stuck them in the ground along the front of the tomb. This over, the chief mourner gave to each of the others two bits. The undertaker brought out an empty coffin, turned it bottom up, spread an oil-cloth over it, produced a couple of bottles of brandy, a package of thin cakes of brown sugar and cigarettes. All partook of the refreshments, and the spectators were invited to make free. Then the carriages rolled off and the premises were left to the old undertaker, to the dead, and to us. We entered the tomb and found within it, beside a grindstone, axes, picks, spades, and coils of rope, thirty-five coffins piled in layers. The next ship that leaves for China will take these all back, the corpse going not as freight but as passenger. Several of the Companies that brought the coolies out engage to take them back again, living or dead. Some of these had been brought down from the mines at great expense. But with the poorest as well as with the richest, the bargain is faithfully kept. Before Lone Mountain was laid out, they buried in the earth at Yerba Buena, but when the dust was to be embarked, the bones were all counted,—every scrap of hair, and every finger-nail was piously regathered.

Yerba Buena, the old place of interment for the unnumbered thousands from all nations and climes, who died during the first five years after San Francisco began to emerge from the bay and creep up the sand-hills, lies two miles nearer the city, and on the line of Market-street. It is inclosed with an unpainted picket-fence, and is one of the most melancholy ruins of the coast,—a neglected triangle of swamp, tangled briars and sand. The private lots are surrounded with fences, of rudely elaborated posts and pickets, the whole often covered with muslin to prevent the sands drifting in. As when the monuments were erected, painted wood was as costly as marble is now, most of the head-boards are of wood, though there are many of more durable materials, and some obelisks of fine-grained marble. The stinted evergreen oaks droop their branches to the turf, and long fringes of yellow moss wrap and hide even their scant beauty. No burials are permitted here now, unless for temporary purposes; and except for occasionally a fresh bouquet, or, here and there a short grave over which a mountain daisy, a geranium or a monthly rose is blossoming, you would think it had not been visited for years. There is no feature wanting to make it the most dismal, gloomy and forbidding place that a living man would take care to avoid. But the inscriptions on the head-stones are polyglottal, and impress even more than the aspect of the streets does the cosmopolitan character of the town.

By way of variety, we had a most marvelous fog here on Friday morning. I never saw anything like it before. I doubt if the carman could see his horse's head as he drove to market. The men on horseback, who never stopped galloping before, held up, and felt their way, on a walk. Friends brushed each other's shoulders before recognizing. It was as if everybody had been suddenly struck blind. People walked up so many blocks, and turned the corner, knowing the streets only by the distance they had groped. A horse on Telegraph Hill, where he was accustomed to pasture, walked over a precipice 60 feet deep, and was killed. An hour after, every vestige of the thick cloud had vanished. The knowing ones say this is earthquake weather.

It is May-day with our Mercantile Library, which is in transit from its present straitened quarters, down to the fine new building on the corner of Bush and Montgomery streets, where, for its great crowd of books, its chess, reading, and conversation rooms, there is ample space and verge enough.

Our hotels are overrun with politicians. All Sacramento is down, including Gov. DOWNEY and the Legislature, to see Senator LATHAM off on the *Sonora* today for Washington. As one of our ex-Engineers of the Fire Department, JOHN C. LANE, is also a passenger, the Fire Department turns out to shout a good-bye after the steamer, and see her safely past the Heads.

Another *Milton S. Latham*, a pretty new steamer, to ply between this city and Sacramento, is to be off too at high tide to-day—one of the finest boats yet launched in California waters.

The removal of the Capitol when I last wrote (on Friday, 3d,) was considered a joke; now it has become a scare. It has never been off the truck yet, though it has stood so long at Sacramento that the wheels may need some greasing to start it off for San Francisco within three months. It has been at Monterey, San José, Vallejo, Benicia, and Sacramento, and at two of these places twice, since FREMONT raised the Bear-flag. The Sacramentans are about as composed just now as Gov. WISE was during JOHN BROWN'S trial, or Don Quixote when he stood over against the flouring mills, in the gray of the morning.

Next Sunday there is to be a grand funeral in honor of an old resident who died in Boston, and dying, testified his love for San Francisco by desiring to be buried here. His remains arrived by clipper from around the Horn last week. His flattering testimony to the fact that this is a pleasant place to be buried in, affects the town sensibly.

One of the poor fellows who were so shamefully abused on the *Sarah Parks*, some eight months ago was declared insane yesterday; cause, brutal treatment by Capt. PENDLETON, whose inhumanity sent several to the hospital, and now sends WILLIAMS to Stockton Asylum. PENDLETON himself has four months yet of his year's imprisonment to serve out in the County Jail.

We had only two divorces granted outright on Saturday, but two more applications were referred to Referees for investigations.

Remembering how much the Irish and German immigration has fallen off of late, how much your taxes have forced your population into the suburbs, and how much every railroad and steamboat route has raked your people out on to Long Island, up into the river counties and over into Jersey, and especially remembering that accounts reach us to the effect that you have 50,000 less mouths to feed now than a year ago, we fancy our guess is not far from right that the island of New-York has now a population of some 640,000. Our Life-Insurance men insist that San Francisco has at least 80,000, or one-eighth your number.

Granting these figures, look at the comparative crime of the two cities and see if it is not time to admit that society is improving in this Cosmopolitan Pacific Metropolis, which suffers as much from the dregs of Asia as yours does from the off-scourings of Europe. During 1859 the arrests in New-York were 68,890; in San Francisco, 7,344. If the ratio of arrests to the total of population had been as great here as in your City, we were entitled to 8,611.

The arrests in New-York for assault and battery were 9,219; in San Francisco, 983. We were entitled to 1,152.

Assaults with intent to kill in New-York, 221; in San Francisco, 1.

For drunkenness, "drunkenness and disorderly conduct," and for being "common drunkards," in New-York, 28,908; here 2,692. We were entitled to 3,613, without overleaping your standard.

For grand larceny in New-York, 1,335; here, 124 We were entitled to 167.

For petit larceny in New-York, 4,535; here, 372. We were entitled to 567.

For fraud and false pretences in New-York, 423; here, 23. We were entitled to 53.

For vagrancy in New-York, 3,957; here, 58. We were entitled to 494.

For fighting in the streets in New-York, 1,198; here, 12. We were entitled to 149.

For rape and attempts at rape in New-York, 59; here, 3.

For insulting ladies in the streets in New-York, 67; here, none.

For keeping disorderly houses in New-York, 425; here, 1.

For burglaries in New-York, 428; here, 15.

So far the comparison, even if I have placed your population too low and ours too high, is all to the advantage of San Francisco. But, for the following crimes, your record is more creditable than ours. For murders, the arrests in San Francisco were 13; in New-York, 58. Our villains strike deeper and are surer shots. Misdemeanors in San Francisco, 849; in New York, 2,859. Gambling in San Francisco, 19; in New-York, 51—we outrunning our proportion by 13. But for policy-vending we had no arrests—(it is a misdemeanor here)—while you had 52.

You must not attempt to pluck from us any of the laurels that these statistics weave for San Francisco, by alleging that we are not fond of arrests, and that crime goes unpunished. You should see how hot our folks are after vagrants and evil-doers generally! A very large scamp we might let go; but no man speaks evil of our police, while, if I rightly remember, yours have been abused occasionally. I do not believe there is a better governed city in the States, or one where roguery is more speedily overtaken and punished, than this. We have no Mayor—a Board of Supervisors do all the legislation of the Municipality, and if any plundering goes on, the twelve must explain it, or their reputations go under, and they are heard of no more except as booked for the Isthmus route.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-GRANADA.

Bible Burning at Bogota—The Cyane Quarrels and Commander Lockwood—Our Squadron at Panama—Wreck of the Bark Cuba—The Baltic's Passengers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860.

We have no dates from Bogota later than those already in your possession—up to Jan. 13. A gentleman, lately arrived in Panama from Bogota—who by the way is a Catholic—says it is not true that the Archbishop of Bogota assisted at or countenanced the burning of bibles lately, in front of his palace. He says that the city was partially illuminated, and bon. fires made in the street, to celebrate the "Immaculate Conception," and that in one of these bonfires in front of

principles into their hearts, and also to improve their manners," invited a company of Capuchin Friars to come to the country and preach in the principal cities and districts. The Friars commenced in Santa Anna, but they attacked the vices of the people, particularly in the matter of concubinage, in such gross and indelicate language, that after the first sermon parents forbid their daughters to attend the lectures. But the priests continued their fulminations, and grew more indecent in their language and despotic in their exactions as they proceeded. One evening as one of the fathers was launching out in a fiery philippic, the dulcet notes of the music in the "Barber of Seville," which was being enacted in the Opera-house close by, penetrated the sombre aisles of the church. "O, they mock at us! do they?" exclaimed the priest. "My brethren," he screamed, "will you have prayers or comedy?" "Prayers!" responded the mass of the audience, and quitting the church in a body, they crossed over to the Opera-house and commenced pelting it with stones. The military were called out to preserve order, and the crowd was dispersed. The next day the Friars called on the Chief of Police to inquire if it was true that three persons had been arrested for obeying their behests in driving the devil out of high places. They were assured that no arrests had been made. "We are glad of it," they exclaimed, "because we will admit of no interference in our rights." The whole matter was reported to the Government, and the "assumptions of the Friars were so alarming" that President BARRIOS ordered they should be forthwith expelled from the Republic, and the next day, provided with a military escort, they were sent over the frontier into Guatemala, the paradise of black robes and gray gowns.

The Legislature of Salvador was in session, and the President's Message speaks hopefully of the progress of the country. The title of Captain-General had been conferred upon President BARRIOS.

NICARAGUA.

The Government is still occupying itself with the eternal Transit question. The United States Minister Resident, Mr. DIMITRY, is at Managua, but makes but little if any progress in the objects of his mission. The story is again started that, notwithstanding the decree abrogating M. BELLY's contract for a canal, he is coming to Nicaragua on the same business, in greater state than ever. The official *Gazette* of Managua says he has signed a new contract with the Nicaraguan Consul in France, and that he was to have sailed from Marseilles the latter part of November, with steamers to put the Transit in operation. The Duke of ALBA, brother-in-law of the Empress of France, Prince ALFONSO DE POLIGNAC, and other bigbugs, figure in the direction of the new company. Probably Queen VICTORIA will come out as chief *blanchisseuse*, and LOUIS NAPOLEON, or his cast-off Minister, Count WALEWSKI, as *cuisinier*.

What with Capt. PIM's offer to sell Transit rights because the King of Mosquito has granted him a water frontage on the sea, Col. CAUTT's offer to pay the Nicaraguan debt for a Transit grant of 75 years, RAN RUNNELS' grant for 50 years, WHITE's, VANDERBILT's, STEBBINS' and Gen. WILLIAM WALKER's claims, and the indisposition of Providence to wash out the bar of San Juan harbor, the question of the Nicaraguan Transit appears to be a sufficiently complicated one, and one which will not be easily unraveled.

COSTA RICA.

On the night of the 16th January there were pronunciamentos in three towns of the Province of Guanacaste, in Costa Rica, in favor of President MORA, and the reactionists seized the arms of one or two cuartels. The chief of the attempt was PAULINO BLANCO, late of Panama. The whole affair appears to have been an undigested one, and without much plan or concert of action. San José, on the news reaching there, was in consternation, and 600 men were immediately started for the scene of action. No fighting took place, however, as BLANCO fled over the Nicaraguan frontier as soon as he saw the people had no confidence in him as a leader. The Provisional President has made this outbreak a pretext for banishing several more of President MORA's influential friends.

The coffee crop will be very small—will be, say 60,000 quintals, against 120,000 last year. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Departure of Peruvian Troops—The Treaty of Peace—Anarchy in Ecuador—Peru—Attempted Revolution in the South—Bolivia—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860.

The British mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 7th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Jan. 16, from Callao and Lima to Jan. 27, Paita to 31st, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Feb. 1. The *Callao* brought $211,417 40 for England, and $34,166 50 for Panama. She also brought 60 seroons bark, 94 bales tobacco, 200 hides, 32 bales orchilla, 2,030 sacks cocoa, hats, etc., for New-York. Her news is of but little importance.

ECUADOR.

President CASTILLA still occupies Guayaquil. One division of his army of 6,000 men, numbering 2 000 men, had left Guayaquil and reached Callao, a great many of the men being sick. Gen. CASTILLA was about to dispatch another portion of his army for Peru, when the news reached Guayaquil that the Junta at Quito, at the head of which is Señor GARCIA MORENO, had started a large force to fight Gen. FRANCO, who CASTILLA had set up at Guavaquil as President of Ecuador, and the order was countermanded. FRANCO has 1 500 men with him, and was well supplied with arms and money by CASTILLA. It is said that Ex-President FLORES has espoused the cause of the Moreno or Quito party, and will soon head their force. Ex-President ROBLES had also returned to the Peruvian frontier of Ecuador, and it is probable will throw his sword into the scale; so that, notwithstanding CASTILLA has forced or bought from the puppet he set up, a treaty which gives him all he demanded, it is more than likely he will yet have to fight or back out. I inclose you a translation of the treaty, which you can publish if you attach sufficient importance to it. It will give CASTILLA about one-third of Ecuador, and is altogether as shamelessly submissive a document as traitor to his country ever signed. Ecuador is now governed by three parties—the Junta at Quito, the Franco-Castilla military government at Guayaquil, which holds two districts, and the little district of Lonja, which has set up a government for itself.

PERU.

In the South of Peru another revolution has been attempted, the inciter of which was Ex-President ECHENIQUE, but it was suppressed without much difficulty by Gen. SAN ROMAN, at Puno. But it is said Gen. SAN ROMAN, who commands the Peruvian regular force in the South, is himself disaffected, and is only watching the best opportunity to declare against CASTILLA. In this outbreak at Puno, many officers, including an Aide-de-camp of Gen. SAN ROMAN, were arrested.

Miss OLIVIA SCONCIA, the young New-York prima donna, is still charming the opera-goers of Lima with her dulcet notes and magnificent acting. Judging from the encomiums in the papers, the young Limenos are going mad for the fair OLIVIA.

Business is very dull at Callao and Lima. Freights from the Chinchas can only be had at a very low rate; not more than $14 to the United States, and but little offering at over $13; to England, £2 10. Several vessels had gone away in ballast. Exchange on the United States 18 per cent. premium, payable in Bolivian silver; on England, 42 pence per dollar; American gold 20 per cent. premium.

At Paita two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at 12 o'clock midnight on Jan. 28, but no damage was done.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are up to Jan. 18. President LINARES still keeps up a large force, in view of the threatened war upon him by Peru. The revolutionary leaders are all quiet for the moment. LINARES succeeded to the Presidential chair after having made about thirty revolutionary attempts, and several of his countrymen who aspire to his place seem to take courage from his example.

CHILI.

This Republic is perfectly tranquil. The changes in the ministry talked of have not been made. The Custom-house dues collected in 1859 amount to $3,617,964, being an increase over 1858 of $372,478. Gold coined in 1859, $1,015,865. In 1859, 1,137 vessels of 339,031 tons, entered the port of Valparaiso. Of these 212 were English; 117 North American: 54 French; 39 Hamburg, and 15 Spanish.

The steamer *Bio-Bio* had arrived from the United States and commenced running from Valparaiso to Southern ports.

The harvest in the south of Chili will be plentiful. The present price of Flour there is $7 per sack of 200 pounds. In Valparaiso Flour is very dull. Barley sells at $2 25, cash, per fanega. About 700,000 feet of Lumber from Oregon and Puget Sound brought $37 to $40. Good qualities American in demand. Carolina Rice, large stock on hand, dull. Copper, in bars, $19@$19 37 cash. Coal in Coronel and Lota, plac'd on board, $5 25@$6. Wool, white $8, black $5, Indian $10: $14@$15 for merino. Present stock of Sugar 400,400 arobas. Freights of ores, etc., from coast ports, £3 2s.@£3 12s. American ship *James Chexton* takes from two ports for Baltimore at $16; *Lancaster* to New-York from one port $16 25; *Mayflower*, ore from Caldera, Portal and Paposo, and Wool Palcamayano and Tomé to New-York, $16 75. Exchange on London, 60 days, 44½d.; United States, 60 days, 9 ₱ cent. premium.

F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Italy, Savoy and Nice—The Rain of Pamphlets—An American Diplomat—The Encyclical Letter—The French Budget—The Police of Paris—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860.

The Prohibitionists have not ceased their clamors, nor the Clergy their threats; but the political world in France accommodates itself quickly to any new situation, and unless the leaders of the combined opposition offer the public some new points on which to hang an argument, they are in danger of being left alone in their powerless fury. The four propositions of England to France on the mode of settlement of the Italian question, M. THOUVENEL's response, and the question of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—these are the preoccupations of the moment. The reply of M. THOUVENEL to the English propositions, which has just been published, and which is the first public document given to the world by the new Foreign Secretary, has been received with immense satisfaction in France, and is said to have drawn from the Emperor a high compliment to the talent of the writer.

But recent publications in France and the debates in the English Parliament have thrown so much light on these subjects, that it may be said there are no longer any important points of discussion hidden from the public eye. All may now make their appreciations, and we are founded in the hope that the complications of the moment are rapidly approximating a solution.

We are not to have another Imperial pamphlet on the Italian question, as promised a fortnight ago. The situation of Venetia, the subject which should have been treated in this pamphlet, has been disposed of in the English propositions.

The rain of political pamphlets, however, continues, and among others we have one this week on the subject of the Papacy and secular rights, "by an American Diplomatist." The name hidden under this appellation is that of Mr. O'SULLIVAN, late American Minister at Lisbon, now stopping at Paris. The pamphlet appears in French, and so far has not been criticized by the Press; but this can hardly be considered as a disparagement of the work, since it is impossible for the best-disposed critics to keep pace with the deluge of political matter that is now issuing from the press in pamphlet form.

The encyclical letter of the Pope, already published, was read in all the Churches of France on Sunday last, and fell dead on the ears of the faithful. The fact that it was abusive of NAPOLEON, and that he took no steps to arrest its reading, disarmed it of any injurious effect it might otherwise have produced. The reader will understand that all documents of this character, issued by his Holiness, are by custom read in all the Catholic Churches throughout the world.

The figures of a Ministerial budget are ordinarily dry reading matter, even to a politician; but those of the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship of this year in France, offer some curious contrasts for the most cursory reader. Thus the total budget for 1860 demanded by this Minister is 62,021,636 francs—about twelve millions of dollars. Of this 47,229,136 francs are demanded for the Church, and only 14,795,800 francs for schools! Does any one ask any better explanation why France remains a military despotism, and incapable of the higher civilization of self-government? Of the sum devoted to schools, 11,317,600 francs go to primary education, 1,622,000 francs to Lyceums and Colleges, and the small balance to museums, libraries and scientific publications. Here then is a population of thirty-six millions of souls receiving a smaller fund for common school education than is allowed by either of the States of New-York, Ohio, or Massachusetts!

See on the contrary how the Church is taken care of. They have over 47 millions of francs, thus divided: The bishops receive 1,512,000 francs, the clergy 35,644,000 francs, the building and repairs of churches 3,209,000 francs, repairs of Notre Dame at Paris alone 500,000 francs, the Protestant Church receives 1,430,000 francs, the Israelite Church 202,000 francs. After this who will not say that France as well as Italy is governed by the clergy?

A decree of the 27th November last, but just published in the *Bulletin des Lois*, the official journal of the municipality, fixes the Municipal Police of Paris, from and after the 1st of January, 1860, as follows:

One Commissary of Police, Chief of the Municipal Police, salary 12,000 francs; 1 Aid Chief, at 8,000 fr.; 1 Under Chief, 3,500 fr.; 20 principal clerks, at from 4,000 to 2,400 fr. salary; 9 clerks of the first class, from 3,000 to 2,100 fr. salary; 9 clerks of the second class, from 2,400 to 1,500 fr. salary; 4 special inspectors at 6,000 fr. salary; 32 peace officers, (including the *officers d'arrondissement*,) at 3,500 fr.; 4 ditto of central brigades, at 3,500 fr.; 4 ditto of diverse services, at 4,000 fr.; 3 ditto. at 5,000 fr.; 1 ditto of surety, at 6,000 fr.; 16 principal inspectors, at 2,500 fr.; 78 brigadiers, at 1,800 fr.; 427 sous-brigadiers, at 1,600 fr.; 3,676 *sergents de ville*, (ordinary policemen,) of whom 650 receive 1,500 fr. salary, 775 1,400 fr., 1,020 1,300 fr., 1,231 1,200 fr.; 321 auxiliaries, at 1,095 fr.; 1 principal physician, at 3,500 fr.; 12 ward physicians, at 1,600 fr. Total of persons in the municipal police, 4,590. SERVICE OF CONTROL—1 Commissary of Police, Comptroller of the exterior affairs of the Prefecture, at 10,000 fr.; 1 secretary, at 2,000 fr.; 1 peace officer, at 4,000 fr.; 1 brigadier, at 1,800 fr.; 2 sous-brigadiers, at 1,600 fr.; 20 inspectors, of whom 10 at 1,500 fr., and 10 at 1,400 fr. Total of persons in the Bureau of Control, 26. Grand total, 4,616. To this must be added a large number of persons who receive a partial or temporary employ from the police, in obtaining secret intelligence, and beside this several battalions of armed men, mounted and on foot, who preserve order at the theatres and public places, assist the police in making arrests, and in preserving order generally. The whole number of men employed under the direction of the Prefect of Police will hardly fall short of 8,000.

A man was yesterday condemned to be guillotined for the following offence: He was detected stealing in the night in a house in the Rue Gaillon, and, being pursued by two policemen, drew a pistol and attempted to discharge it at them. This was the whole of his offence, with the exception, it should be added, that he was known to be a professional burglar. Compare this judgment with that in the CANROBERT case in New-York last year, and you will discover an immense contrast in the penal code of the two countries. If ever justice lay in splitting the difference it is surely here.

You have observed how often within the last few years the Naturalization laws of the United States have been discussed in Europe, in consequence of the frequent arrest here of the naturalized citizens of the United States. The subject is not yet clear, by any means, and an immense diversity of opinion exists on it. Shortly before his death, Mr. MASON had an interesting correspondence with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Count WALEWSKI, on this subject, and it would be no doubt interesting to the jurists, the foreign population, and indeed the whole people of the United States, to see this correspondence published by Congress. The Count WALEWSKI's opinions were far from coinciding with those of the American Minister, and the question is exactly one of those which demands discussion, and a final solution, if such a result be possible.

A French poet has favored the world with a lengthy poem in pamphlet form, on the life, sufferings and execution of JOHN BROWN. The "Martyr of Harper's Ferry" has passed into French literature as a classical hero.

HENRY BERGH, Esq., a gentleman of fortune of New-York, who resides in London and sometimes occupies his leisure hours with his pen, has just published in London and Paris a satirical illustrated poem, entitled *Married Off*, which has been favorably noticed by the *Athenæum* and other leading journals. It is a well-written and very telling satire upon the marrying-off mania that is observed at fashionable watering-places among mothers who come there for a market—*quand même*—for their daughters.

Mr. SPURGEON, the great London preacher, has favored us this week in Paris with six sermons—three delivered at the American Chapel, in the Rue de Berry, and three in the Oratoire, the Protestant Church of the Rue Saint Honore. The audiences were large, but not beyond, in fact scarcely up to, the capacities of the buildings in which he preached. I have not learned why he preferred these to English Churches, of which there are five or six in Paris. Mr. SPURGEON, while pleasing his Paris audiences, did not astonish them. He is remarkable for the fluency and purity of his language, the clearness of his enunciation, and the boldness of his comparisons. But his style is one which awakes the mind more than the heart; the hearer has his curiosity constantly on the tip-toe of expectation for what is coming next, and while his intellect is entertained his heart is unmoved. This is an appreciation quite different from that we had formed before hearing him, but as we saw him at Paris, his sermons were more curious than touching.

The Reverend Father LACORDAIRE, the famous Dominican preacher, has just been elected to the chair in the French Academy, left vacant by the death of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. His opponents were Messrs. EMILE DESCHAMPS CAMILLE DOUCET, PHILARETE CHASLES, Duke DE MAZERES and LEON HALEVY. The Reverend Father was elected on the first ballot, receiving the votes of THIERS, GUIZOT, LAMARTINE, COUSIN, and all the older men of the Academy.

Mr. SPENCER, the American Consul at Paris, has issued invitations for a grand soirée at his house on the 22d of February, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday.

MALAKOFF.

THE CORDWAINERS' RIOTS.

Increased Excitement in Lynn.

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT—EXTRA POLICE FORCE ON DUTY—BRICKBATS, KNIVES, &C.

The shoemakers' riots in Lynn have assumed a more serious phase. On Friday the Lynn Light Infantry were ordered out, and a Police force was sent from Boston to assist in quelling the disturbance; yet these measures did not suffice to restore peace. The following particulars we gather from the Boston *Journal* and *Atlas*:

Attorney-General PHILLIPS arrived at Lynn on Thursday evening, and called at once on the Mayor. His official opinion was desired by the Mayor and Aldermen, and an informal meeting was accordingly held at a private residence. The Mayor and five Aldermen were present and the Attorney-General was engaged with them for several hours.

He advised that the military company of the city—the Lynn Light Infantry—be ordered to be in readiness at their armory to-day, so that in case of riotous proceedings, if the police should prove insufficient, their services might be available. The Mayor at first was opposed to such a movement, but the Aldermen indorsed the Attorney-General's recommendation, and the Mayor finally acquiesced. It was finally decided to request the aid of a police force from Boston, and Mr. PHILLIPS accordingly sent a request to that effect to Chief-of-Police COBURN, by a special messenger that evening. In addition to this, an order was drawn up, calling upon the Lynn Light Infantry to be in readiness for service if it became necessary to have its services.

The following was the order issued to the military by the Mayor:

Commonwealth of Mynsachusetts—Essex, s.s.

To Lieut. GEORGE T. NAHALL, Commanding Company D, Eighth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Second Division, M. V. M.:

Whereas, It has been made to appear to us as Mayor, and to the Aldermen of the city of Lynn, County and State aforesaid, that bodies of men have tumultuously assembled in said city, and have offered violence to persons and property, and have by force and violence resisted and broken the laws of this Commonwealth, and that military force is necessary to aid the civil authority in suppressing the same.

Now, therefore, we command you that you cause the company of infantry under your command, armed, equipped and with ammunition, as the law directs, and with proper officers, to parade at their armory on Friday, the 24th day of February instant, at 9 o'clock, and then and there to obey such orders as may be given them according to law. Hereof fail not at your peril, and have you there this warrant, with your doings returned thereon.

Witness my hand at Lynn, on the 23d day of February, in the year 1860. EDWARD DAVIS,

Mayor of the City of Lynn.

Matters remained tolerably quiet until Friday morning, when the scene changed.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE.

It was currently reported during the forenoon that a possee of policemen from Boston had been sent for, and many bitter denunciations were to be heard of the city authorities and of foreign policemen. When the 1 o'clock train arrived from Boston, 20 picked policemen, with Deputy Chief HAM, stepped out upon the platform in the depôt. Their names are as follows: District 1—J. B. Blanchard, J. C. Warren, Sergeant Noyes, Owen G. Rowell; District 2—Avery Noyes, Jethro H Goodwin, Solomon Foster, Benjamin Burleigh, Wm. Kendell; District 3—M. Hines, Benj. Pettingill, Alfred H. Peters; District 4—Albert R. Drew, George F. Clifford, G. W. Howe, G. W. Fogg, Henry W. Oicham; District 5—Mark A. Winship. Sergeant L. W. Graves, G. W. Chapman.

There were about 8,000 people gathered around, and immediately a general uproar took place. "Go back home—go home—you are not wanted here, we can take care of ourselves—brass buttons—scabs"—and such expressions, with groans and hisses, drowned everything for a while. The squad marched to the Sagamore House and took dinner. They were followed by the crowd, still making every description of taunt and insults; but no notice was taken of them by the police. No acts of violence were committed there, but loud threats were made that the police should be sent home next train.

Some of the rabble were for killing the whole of them, while others said, "Let them get a good dinner, and a drink, and then we will let them go home unharmed." The general feeling at that time was that the arrival of the Boston force would do more hurt than good, though this was only asserted by the strikers.

Mr. CURRIER, the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, in order to draw off the attention of the crowd as much as possible from the police, and also to keep quiet, engaged the band, and a procession was formed, which marched through several streets. This did not have the desired effect. The procession finally formed in front of the Sagamore House, and the band discoursed good music for a time, much to the satisfaction of the crowd outside, as well as those inside the house. Failing to make the police come out and join them, the procession moved on, taking a portion of the crowd with it. About 2½ o'clock Deputy-Chief HAM took his force out, and, forming two deep in line, marched down to the depôt, as many thought, to return to Boston; but this was far from his determination. Forming his men back of the depôt, a stand was made for about half an hour. Many were the speculations at that time as to what was the intended service of the police. Some said they were going to Boston, others to Salem, and still others thought that Mr. HAM was undecided as to his future action. But that cannot often be said of him. Something evidently was "in the wind," but what it was was not known by the crowd till it was too late for the successful opposition of it. Finally, upon a signal, the force started down Railroad-avenue, followed by the noisy rabble.

All at once, on the route, the force came upon one THOS. MURPHY, who was engaged in the assault upon Marshal THURSTON on Thursday. This person was "wanted," and before he was aware of it he was taken in charge, and the force went on. A little fortune on the crowd commenced throwing brick-bats at the police. Large stones, weighing near a pound, fell very thick. Many of them were aimed, evidently, at Mr. THURSTON, but none hit him. One person, Mr. JAMES BOND, of Lynn, was struck on the left side of the head, just over the ear, making a bad wound, which bled freely. He was taken into an apothecary shop near by, and hardly any notice was taken of it. Just about this time and while on Market-street, a baker named HENRY FITZ mistook one of the policemen off the sidewalk. No notice was at first taken of him, but upon his continued interference two of the police stepped up to his side and quietly took him along with them. Upon their arrival at the City Hall these men were locked up. The crowd rapidly gathered around the building and threatened to release the prisoners. Four or five of the B. P. O.'s were stationed in the door, and a consultation was held inside. Sheriff CARVE who had been telegraphed to by the Mayor, had arrived, and his advice for a time was to read the riot act, and make the mob disperse—by force if necessary. Just at this stage of the consultation a disturbance was heard at the door. It appeared that officer MARK A. WINSHIP, while engaged in guarding the door, was hit by a missile, probably a large stone, thrown by some one in the crowd in front. He was rendered insensible by the blow, which was upon the right temple, but was not seriously injured. Dr. GREEN's attendance soon made him comfortable. Matters looked rather serious, and hints went round that something effectual must be done immediately. The friends of Mr. WINSHIP were exasperated, and longed for a "bout" with those outside, but this would not do, as it was determined to pacify and scatter the rabble without violence on the part of the officers, if possible.

THE POLICE AGAIN ATTACKED.

Soon after (4 o'clock) the force formed in line again and left the City Hall for the Sagamore House, nothing more, apparently, being required of them. After passing through South to Common-street, they came upon the noisy rabble in full force and waiting for them, in Market-street.

The insulting and bitterly hostile language towards the police was again doubled, and brick-bats began to fly thickly. For a time no one was much troubled with the flying missiles, but their close proximity to the heads of the police and all near them made it extremely dangerous.

The police again started on their route and the rabble after them, the brick-bats flying as thick as ever, but no further trouble ensued at that time. The Boston police quarter at the Sagamore House, and will stop in Lynn as long as their services are needed. The hostility towards them is great among a portion of the strikers, while others are for moderation, and a peaceable settlement of the difficulty, if possible, with all the parties.

THE FEVER SPREADING.

The shoemakers of Grafton have under consideration a strike. It is probable that they will do so in a few days. Wages are insupportably low in that place and the "order" system is very prevalent. What as uncomfortable a condition as can well be imagined. A strike, therefore, may be expected—perhaps next week.

MEETING OF WOMEN.

On Thursday evening a large meeting of the women of Lynn, who are engaged in some of the lighter processes of manufacture—in binding and stitching, or "machining," was held at Liberty Hall, on Market-street. Several hundred were present, completely filling the Hall.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Mayor of Lynn has issued a proclamation, stating that the laws will be enforced, and all violent and tumultuous assemblages suppressed, and calling upon the citizens generally to abstain from gathering in crowds and other public demonstrations. Three or four of the rioters were arrested yesterday, and have been held to bail in four thousand dollars each.

A MASSACHUSETTS CAPTAIN MURDERED AT SEA.—The Boston *Courier* of Saturday, says: "A telegraphic despatch to the Merchants' Exchange last evening, from Salem, states that the schooner *California*, of and eighty days from Salem, arrived at Goree, on the West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, and reported that, on the night of Dec. 27, it being the captain's watch on deck, the man at the wheel called out that the Captain was overboard. The vessel was hove to, but it being very dark, nothing could be seen or heard of him. At daylight, large quantities of blood being discovered about the vessel, suspicion was aroused that the master had been murdered and his body thrown overboard. On the arrival of the schooner at Goree, the sailor was put in irons, and will probably be sent to the United States. The Captain's name was JOHN PRENTISS, and he belonged in Boston. The Captain and the man at the wheel were the only persons on deck at the time; consequently, the sailor must be the one who committed the deed.

LAW REPORTS.

Oyer and Terminer.

WILLIAM J. LANE, JR., THE FULTON BANK DEFAULTER, SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON—MORTIMER SHAY SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

On Saturday Judge INGRAHAM rendered his decision on the motion of Messrs. Holmes and Brady on the previous day for a new trial in the case of W. J. Lane, Jr., convicted on one out of thirty indictments for forgery and embezzlement. Lane, it will be remembered, was a clerk in the Fulton Bank of this City, and, as is alleged, managed to defraud that institution to the amount of $60 000, by means of false entries. His highly fashionable style of living was exposed at the time of his arrest, and at the subsequent sale at auction of his horses, carriages, furniture, jewels, &c., for the benefit of the bank he had defrauded. The Judge on Saturday denied the motion of the counsel for a new trial, and the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, moved for sentence.

On being asked, in the usual form, what he had to say why the judgment of the Court should not be passed on him, according to law, Lane replied that he had nothing to say. His counsel, Mr. Holmes, however, made an eloquent plea in his behalf, moving not only the prisoner, but many of the spectators, and even the Judge himself to tears.

Amidst profound silence the Judge proceeded to sentence Lane, in the following terms:

William J. Lane: The offence of which you have been found guilty is one involving great criminality. You not only violated that confidence which was placed in you by those whose interests you were under obligation to protect, but you unlawfully appropriated to your own purposes a large amount of their property. The apparent immunity from punishment of such offences, in times past, has led to a great increase of this class of offences. They have at times been committed with a recklessness which seemed to be almost in defiance of the law, and special statutes have been passed for the purpose of preventing the repetition of them. Under a law of this character you have been convicted of a crime which by the statute is designated as forgery in the third degree. No one who heard the testimony which was before the Jury could doubt as to the propriety of the verdict, and, acting as that Jury did, under the solemnity of their oaths, they could not, in the conscientious discharge of duty, have rendered any other. The particular offence set out in the indictment only applies to a comparatively small amount of money. Your admissions, however, as proved upon the trial, show that by a series of similar frauds the defalcation caused by you in the funds of the institution where you were employed amounted to nearly the sum of sixty thousand dollars. The District-Attorney has deemed it his duty to have more than the usual number of indictments found for the various offences committed by you, no doubt because, from the peculiar nature of the transaction, it might be, in many of them, difficult properly to place the facts before the jury. He stated, however, upon the trial of the present case, that he should be satisfied with one conviction and punishment, and would not bring on the other indictments after that event for trial. These considerations have somewhat influenced me in the judgment now to be rendered. I refrain from speaking of the consequences which must follow from the crimes you have committed. The cup of the transgressor, in almost every instance, will at some time overflow with sorrow. I have no desire, by anything I could say, to add to the bitterness of the regrets and grief which you must feel when you remember what you have brought on yourself in the loss of character, of home and friends, as well as those who are dear to you, in the bitter affliction which they are called upon to bear. In the solitude to which you will be consigned, these reflections will often present themselves to your mind. I trust they will be improved by you in such a manner that when you are restored to that society from which you are now to be separated, you will come back to them a wiser and a better man. The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for three years and three months.

At the conclusion of this sentence, the Assistant District-Attorney moved for the judgment of the Court on Mortimer Shay, convicted of the murder of John Leary, in October last, opposite Crown's grocery store, in the Five Points. Of your agency in taking the life of the deceased there can be no doubt, although a quarrel existed between him and Smith. You had no right to interfere except for preserving the peace. Instead of doing so, you became a principal in the affray, and when the deceased ran from you, you pursued him with an open knife and struck a blow with such force as to drive the blade of the knife so firmly in his temple that you were unable to pull it out, and you then fled, leaving the knife in the wound. The consequences that flow from these acts are only chargeable to yourself. You frequented the place where this happened for the purpose of drink, associating with the vilest portion of the community, in a den of vice which should be suppressed by the public authorities if they have the power, and there your passions became aroused and you perpetrated the act for which you are now to suffer. The frequency with which such affrays are originated and the disposition of so many to engage in them, without regard to consequences, call for punishment. If young men like yourself, and in your class of life, would devote themselves to honest industry, in this country they may always rise to respectability and independence; but if, instead of so doing, they resort to houses of drinking and prostitution, spending their days in vice, degradation, misery and ruin must be their portion. During the present term of this Court three persons have been before me for murder committed on those premises. In all the cases of murder tried at this Court the prisoners have been young men whose crimes can be traced to their haunts and associations, and in fourteen cases of homicide which have been tried before me, the crimes may all be traced to the use of liquor and the frequenting of places for its sale. Do not place too much reliance upon the efforts that may be made in your behalf, but rather, endeavor to prepare yourself for that death to which the law condemns you, that when your life here is terminated, you may find forgiveness beyond the grave. The sentence of the Court is that you, Mortimer Shay, for the murder of which you have been convicted, be taken hence to the prison from whence you came, and that there on the 20th day of April next, between the hours of nine in the morning and two in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck till you be dead. And may God have mercy on you.

The prisoner did not appear to be much affected at the sentence. The death warrant was signed by the Judge, and read to Shay by Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk. The warrant and the prisoner were then delivered to the Sheriff, and the Court adjourned *sine die*, having been one month in session, and disposed of more cases than have ever before been tried at one sitting of the Oyer and Terminer. On the first Monday in April the Court will sit again.

Custom House Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FEB. 25—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. *Twelve Cases Cigars and Four Casks marked F. W., containing White Wine.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. They were received here by the ship *Golden Rule*, and were delivered up to the claimant. An additional duty by way of penalty was imposed on them and paid by the importer. On appraisement the goods were raised some 100 ₱ cent. and some 150 ₱ cent. in value, and they were thereupon seized, part in his store and part on shipboard. The claimant proved that he had been a small farmer in Germany, and raised and manufactured the goods himself, as was customary there, making the wine out of grapes and some brandy out of potatoes. He produced testimony to show that the articles were not undervalued in the invoice, and the jury after a short absence found a verdict in his favor and against the Government. For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr McLane. For claimant—Mr. Joachimsen and Mr. Kaufmann.

The United States vs. *Five Cases, marked O. B. & Co., containing Silk Laces.*—This was an action brought to forfeit an invoice of lace goods, imported by the *Arago* in ——, for undervaluation. Some of the articles amounting to about one-fifth of the whole invoice were considered to have been undervalued, and their prices were raised more than twenty per cent. The Government called several merchant dealers in laces in this City, all of whom testified to the undervaluation of the articles.

The claimants, in defence, proved that the articles were not like ordinary silk laces, and were not to be valued by the ordinary prices of such articles, but that there was no market value for them and that the invoice value was the actual cost of them.

The jury, on the evidence, found a verdict in favor of the claimants.

For the U. S.—Mr. Hunt and Mr. McLane.
For claimants—Mr. Stevens.

Decisions.

LEONARD, J.—*Corwin* vs. *The Steamboat Augusta*.—Section 27 of the Code authorizes the certificate asked or to be made by any Justice in the First District, &c.

Hodges vs. *Walcott*.—I am not willing to approve the bond for a stay of proceedings with these gentlemen only as security.

Bergen vs. *Van Dusen*.—Allowance to plaintiff in addition to costs. $150.

Anderson vs. *Allen*.—Cause to go on Special Calendar for first Friday in March Term, 1860.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Marine Bank vs. *Clements*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Davenport vs. *Gilbert*.—Same order.

Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island vs. *Sherman*.—Same order.

Clussman vs. *Merkle*.—Same order.

Alt vs. *Werdinfield*.—Same order.

Townsend vs. *Bogart*.—Order affirmed with cos's.

Hartman vs. *Proudfit*.—New trial granted, with costs to abide event.

Dellinghaus vs. *The New-York Insurance Company*.—Order on terms.

Calendar—MONDAY, Feb. 27.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions in Criminal Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2 009, 2,071, 5, 551, 550, 400, 484, 280, 399, 153, 312, 413, 101, 952, 389, 144, 223, 311, 405, 408, 555, 508, 375, 219, 121, 414.

SUPERIOR COURT.—No calendar for the week.

COMMON PLEAS.—No calendar for the week.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, 1814	100⅜	10 Penn. Coal Co	81⅜
5 000 U. S. 6s 1868	106	350 N. Y. Central R	71
8,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	98¼	300 do b10	71
10,000 do b60	98	200 do b30	71⅛
10,000 Virginia 6s	93	150 do b40	71⅛
1 000 North C. 6s	96	700 do b30	71
4,000 do	96⅝	50 do b60	70⅝
28,000 Mo. State 6s	80⅝	50 do s5	71
23,000 do s10	80⅜	100 do	71⅛
3,000 do	80⅜	100 Erie Railroad	9
500 Elgin C. W Loan	101	400 Harlem R. Pref	33¼
2,000 Five 6s, '68	96	50 Reading Railroad	40¼
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	91⅜	180 Gal. & Chic. R	57⅛
1 000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	49	50 do b90	57⅜
4 000 Hud. R. R 1st m	102¼	50 do s30	57
7 000 Hud. R. R. 3d m	82	13 do	57
1 000 Hud. R. R. 2d m	98¾	300 do s10	57¼
1 000 Har. R. 1st mge	90	100 do s60	57⅜
4,000 M. C. R 8 p. c. 1st mge. S. F. C. bs	94⅜	450 Cleve. & Tol. R. b3	19
10,000 do	94¾	100 Hud. River R. s60	39⅛
5,000 Del. Lack. & W. R 1st mgt	96	50 do s60	39⅝
20 Manhattan Bk	140	100 Mich. Central R.	37⅜
10 Bk. of Commerce	96⅛	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	67⅝
5 Artisans' Bk	82	80 M. S. & N. I. G. R. s60	15
40 Broadway Bk	135	50 Panama R. s60	131
100 Pacific M. S. Co	93⅜	50 do b30	134⅜
14 do	93⅜	1050 do	62⅝
400 do b60	94	200 do s10	62⅝
200 do b90	93⅝	100 do s60	62¼
100 do b30	93⅝	12 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	43
100 do b90	93⅝	80 N. J. Cen. Rail'd	105
20 New-Jersey Rail'd	116	20 Merchants' Bk	105⅜
20 do	115⅜	20 Cleve., P. & Ash. R.	111⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	80¾	2,000 Hud. Riv R 2d M.	98⅛
12 000 Cal. State 7s	87	21 Imp. & Traders Bk	110
2,000 N. C. State 6s	95¾	100 Del. & H. C. Co. s60	93⅝
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88¼	100 do	93⅜
5,

106@106¼ ₱ cent. The new Fives, coupon, 100 @100¼ at the close. The general market left off steady on Saturday afternoon.

During the week past there was a large rise in the Shares and convertible mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Central Road, and in the shares and bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, whose coal reaches tide-water over the Central line. The principal cause is the action of the New-Jersey Legislature in granting an extension of the road, which now terminates at Elizabethport, across Newark Bay to Jersey City. Another cause is the encouraging annual report of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, which shows the rapid progress making by this concern towards supremacy in the Anthracite Coal trade at New-York over the Schuylkill and Lehigh carriers. They delivered last year 854,655 tons, of which one-half was the production of their own mines in the Northern Anthracite field of Pennsylvania! They received for the transportation of this coal over their own road to its junction with the New-Jersey Central.....$1,280,667
From miscellaneous traffic..... 468,870
Total.....$1,749,547
At an expense of.....$667,111
And drawback on coal dep..... 161,130— 848,241
Leaving a net revenue for the year of... $901,306
On a funded debt of.....$6,152,400
And capital stock of..... 3,360,250—$9,512,650

As the Company were thrown into a condition of great embarrassment during the panic of 1857, when the shares fell to $10, and the necessity was then incurred for an issue of short Income Bonds, the net profits of the Road and mines have thus far been appropriated to the reduction of the Funded and other debt, the total of which now stands $499,012 less than in 1857, while $296,440 has been expended on new construction and equipment, and a renewal fund of $410,144 set aside for the maintenance of the work over the ordinary current repairs.

The somewhat fierce contest between the former allies in the New-Jersey Railway Monopoly, now going on before the Legislature of that State, has elicited, in a very authentic shape, all the circumstances of growing rivalry glanced at in this column nearly four months ago, when Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS came forward to assist the New-York and Erie Company in their embarrassment to finish the Long Dock and Bergen Tunnel. The germ of the quarrel between that gentleman and the New-Jersey Transportation people seems to have been the stoppage by the latter of a subsidy of $18,000 a year to Mr. STEVENS, (or the Hoboken Improvement Company,) to quiet or in satisfaction for the time being of his right to demand a branch line to the Hoboken Ferry, which was damaged by the exclusive terminus at the Jersey City and Cortlandt-street Ferry. When this subsidy was withheld—it being at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on what it would have cost the Transportation Company to build the branch line—Mr. STEVENS very naturally looked around for the best means of supporting his large Hoboken interest in another way; so having secured a large proprietorship in the Morris and Essex Road, and, by his aid to the Erie Company, the right of way through the new Bergen Tunnel, he goes to the Legislature for a grant to build a line of his own to Newark, there to connect with the Morris and Essex. A Bill for this object is now closely contested by the Transportation interest. It having been intimated that the bill, in its public aspect, would not secure additional facilities to the people of Newark, as Mr. STEVENS by building a spur to the Hackensack River, might lease the whole route to the Transportation on the resumption of his lost subsidy, that gentleman comes out in a letter to say that

"The real contest is, on the part of the Hoboken Company, to get a road to Newark, and on the part of the New-Jersey Company to prevent it. The Camden and Amboy Company will be able, I doubt not, to answer for itself when its management is properly called in question. If the New-Jersey Company desire to disturb the harmonious relations existing between the two Companies, it lies with themselves to do so. I have no such object in view. The Hoboken Company's application has nothing to do with that subject, and has no connection with it whatever; and the New-Jersey Company cannot intimidate me from seeking to establish a railroad between Hoboken and Newark, by any threats they may make against the Camden and Amboy Company or the security of my property which is invested in it."

The Michigan Southern Road earned the third week in February:

1860.....	$28,150
1859.....	$25,500
Increase.....	$2,650

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned the same week:

1860.....	$16,055
1859.....	$15,734
Increase.....	$321

The Rock Island increase on the month, thus far, is $5,200. The Illinois Central Road earned the third week of February, 1860; $56,000; 1859 $39,830; increase, $16,170.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says that the officers and directors of the Pacific Railroad left that city on Wednesday morning at 7½ o'clock on a special excursion train, for the purpose of accepting formally the completed portion of the Southwest branch, sixty-one miles from Franklin, terminating at Kinsey's. The same paper adds:

"This portion of the road, it will be remembered, has been laid out to Springfield, Missouri. The first section of 18 miles, as far as Mt. Clair, has been finished and in operation for several months. The second division, of 43 miles, is now completed and regular passenger and freight trains will commence running to-day. The contractors, Messrs. B. COLE & Co., yesterday surrendered the road into the hands of the company. Two car loads well filled left the Seventh street depot at the hour named. The locomotive 'Kansas' was tastefully decorated with American flags, for the double purpose of celebrating Washington's birth day and the acceptance of the second section of the Southwest Branch. At Franklin the train was switched off, and although the road and track were new, the effects of the Tuesday's rain compelled the engineer to proceed slowly and cautiously. The run to Kinsey's from Franklin was made in less than four hours. The country, with few exceptions, is at present a wilderness, so far as settlement is concerned, but there is an abundance of arable land which the Railroad will bring into market, and thus open a fine section of territory to cultivation and population. St. Clair, Stanton, Harrison and Cuba are the present stations. The present temporary terminus at Kinsey's is located on an open plain—the only buildings being a few tenements, and a large freight depot for storage. Large quantities of goods destined for Springfield have already been received at this point, and it is bound to be the principal distributing point for the Southwest until the Railroad is completed.

The third section of this road is now under contract, and a large force of workmen are now engaged in track-laying. All the iron is on the ground, and, as there is an unexpended balance of State bonds ($1,900,000) held by the Company, its progress is a fixed fact. By May, it is expected to be open to Rolla, 77 miles beyond Franklin. Further legislative aid is asked for to secure its completion to Springfield a certainty. The road, as received from the contractors, is in first-rate order. Occasionally the washings of the earth by the rain approached closely to the track, but no accidents or delays occurred from this or any other cause in a single instance.

The steepest grade is 65 feet to the mile, but the average is considerably less. The average cost per mile is $27,000, while the main line of the Pacific cost much over that sum to build."

The Richmond *Enquirer* affords some interesting figures of the population, taxables and public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the close of the year 1859:

The white population is.....	1,089,918
Assessed value of taxables.....	$1,013,995,978
Add for under-valuation.....	99,710,159
Total wealth.....	$1,113,706,137
Equal to $1,051 per capita of white population.	
Funded Debt, registered stock, 6 ₱ cent..	$15,238,816
Registered stock, 5 ₱ cent.....	435,500
Coupon debt, 6 ₱ cent.....	11,000,500
Sterling Bonds, 5 ₱ cent.....	1,500,000
Total.....	$28,174,816
Of this Commissioners of Sinking Fund hold.....	1,082,657
Total outstanding.....	$23,106,659

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday, Feb. 18, P. M., says of the Exchange market:

"The movement in Exchange has disclosed no marked variation of any kind since our last. Offerings of most classes of bills show a material reduction when compared with previous reports, and the demand is still inactive for both foreign and domestic. A temporary stimulus was imparted to Clear Sterling to-day by the announcement of heavy orders from Havana, but it was of short duration and had no effect on prices. The movement in all descriptions still continues limited, and the market closed quiet at yesterday's quotations, which we repeat: Clear Sterling Bills, 107¼@108@108¼; bill of Lading Drafts, 106¾@107@107¼; France, 5.20@5.18¾ ₱ dollar; Sixty-day Bills on New York, &c., 1¼@2@2½ ₱ cent. discount; Sight, par@½ ₱ cent. discount. Late in the day an effort was made on the part of some of the Banks to put Sight Domestic Checks up to ½@¾ Premium, but it met no response and cannot be recognized in regular quotations."

The following is the latest Bank returns from that city:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Feb. 18.	Loans. Feb. 11.	Specie. Feb. 18.	Specie. Feb. 11.
Citizens' Bank	$5,509,023	$5,570,122	$3,742,274	$3,889,226
Canal Bank	1,773,148	1,896,409	1,215,941	1,008,849
Louisiana	3,602,357	3,485,429	1,776,988	1,845,923
Louis'na State	5,629,562	5,734,570	3,230,364	3,023,461
Mec. & Traders	1,551,151	1,548,899	514,488	373,703
Bank of N. O.	1,735,722	1,764,260	640,632	577,668
Southern Bk	238,384	272,544	239,009	444,308
Union Bank	1,735,104	1,700,623	466,504	515,057
Merchants' Bk	828,812	847,150	289,197	289,136
Crescent City	1,231,057	1,226,270	250,284	256,337
Bk. of America	1,169,193	1,167,575	549,131	507,172
Total.....	25,600,953	25,197,351	12,894,520	12,741,830
	Decrease...	$191,308	Increase...	$152,439

BANKS.	Circulation. Feb. 18.	Circulation. Feb. 11.	Deposits. Feb. 18.	Deposits. Feb. 11.
Citizens' Bank	$5,021,340	$5,001,265	$1,721,899	$1,665,514
Canal Bank	1,597,510	1,579,300	1,276,493	1,190,978
Louisiana	69,719	802,919	3,564,934	3,830,516
Louis'na State	2,988,040	2,920,685	5,389,325	5,118,289
Mec. & Traders	427,695	437,120	993,625	980,830
Bank of N. O.	659,555	671,355	1,220,980	1,167,854
Southern Bk	283,447	299,825	406,240	425,471
Union Bank	627,810	635,905	1,193,607	1,114,522
Merchants' Bk	466,310	471,258	513,716	514,463
Crescent City	285,455	280,880	461,143	493,442
Bk. of America	242,760	245,850	1,215,064	1,172,229
Total.....	13,459,189	13,347,924	21,367,100	20,634,112
	Increase...	$115,215	Increase...	$732,988

BANKS.	Exchange. Feb. 18.	Exchange. Feb. 11.	Due Dis. Banks. Feb 18.	Due Dis. Banks. Feb. 11.
Citizens' Bank	$2,707,715	$2,489,615	$350,884	$319,182
Canal Bank	1,492,873	1,460,716	213,727	236,021
Louisiana	680,261	701,274	273,914	139,597
Louis'na State	840,787	836,230	105,455	116,921
Mec. & Traders	362,765	397,226	33,941	22,792
Bank of N. O.	408,814	386,566	155,910	124,759
Southern Bk	1,063,231	826,519	.....	.....
Union Bank	266,569	192,080	240,760	199,569
Merchants' Bk	93,948	57,352	73,396	92,933
Crescent City	58,266	67,443	34,745	43,641
Bk. of America	24,770	24,546	29,170	31,036
Total.....	$7,866,999	$7,349,357	$1,471,105	$1,395,551
	Increase...	$517,642	Increase...	$75,017

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 54 bbls. Ashes, 804 bbls. Flour, 1,502 bushels Wheat, 11,300 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Rye, 1,292 bushels Oats, 474 bushels Malt, 331 pkgs Provisions, and 404 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Were in demand at $5 25 for Pots and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,212 bbls., including 977 bbls. Pots, and 235 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been more active, sales having been made of 500 mats Singapore on private terms: 150 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@13c., 133 bags Rio, ex *Flying Cloud*, and 1,000 bags do., ex *North Point*, at 12¾c.; 600 bags Santos at 13c.; 300 bags Cape at 11¾c, and some St. Domingo at 11¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of only 800 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9	9	9¼
Middling, ₱ lb.....	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb..	12¾	12¾	13¼

EARTHENWARE—A fair business has been transacted during the week at satisfactory prices. Southern buyers have been the principal purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at steady-tending prices. We have heard of sales of 8,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 00@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 50, interior to choice shipping Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$5 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour.....	$4 50 @$5 00
Superfine State.....	5 10 @ 5 25
Extra State.....	5 30 @ 5 50
superfine Western.....	5 10 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....	5 35 @ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 40 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85 @ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	6 10 @ 6 90
Fancy Genesee.....	5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee.....	5 75 @ 7 25
Interior to choice Extra Missouri.....	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c., and $5 80 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Sales, 530 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 80@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 50 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting more attention at buoyant prices. Sales, 23,500 bushels, including White Canada and Western at $1 50, Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25, and Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand at full rates. Sales, 10,500 bushels at 80c.@83c for inferior to choice white and yellow Jersey and Southern per bushel. Rye is selling in lots at 87c.@ 88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in good call for and is quoted firm at 75c.@86c. for ordinary to prime State, Western and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c. @45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 44c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ₱ bush.

HARDWARE—Trade has been pretty vigorous, and prices, especially of domestic, have been sustained.

HIDES—Receipts have exceeded the sales, yet the principal holders have been very firm. Week's receipts 55,645. Week's sales, 42,000, including—according to Messrs. H. D. BULL & Co.—5,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lb., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Montevideo 21 lb., 25c., 6 months usual selection; 500 dry Buenos Ayres, for export 25 lb., private terms; 1,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lb., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,100 dry Orinoco, 20 lb., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 14,000 dry California and Mexican, 20 lb., 22c.@22½c., 6 months usual selection; 4,300 dry Central America, 18@20 lb., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2 324 dry Matamoras, 23 lb., private terms; 1,500 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lb., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 dry Texas, 25 lb., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Tampico, 21 lb., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry San Juan, 19 lb., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 dry Western, 20 lb., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,900 City Slaughter, for export, 75@90 lb., 9¾c.@9¾c., cash; 5,000 Western Slaughter, for export, 60@70 lb., 9¾c.@ 9¾c., cash; 600 Southern Slaughter, 50 lb., 8½c.@9c., cash; 500 Singapore Buffalo, 30 lb., 7c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 304,500, (same time last year 46,000—year before 23,500,) 401 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Has been quiet here to-day. Prices, however, have not varied. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 5,000 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23@$23¾ for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, at home, most of the former descriptions, for future delivery. These rates were subsequently refused by most of the large makers, and the market closed quietly.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—There is no new feature in our Leather market; sales continue slow, and rates are very unsatisfactory. *Oak Sole*—Business remains steady at quoted prices. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 57,000 sides. *Upper in the Rough*—Prime in fair demand at somewhat unsettled figures. Finished stock is quite dull of sale at almost any price. Our trade have issued a circular letter to their tanners, recommending the policy of delay, both in buying hides and tanning leather—deeming the manufacture of leather much in advance of the consumption thereof."

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@46c., and 125 hhds. clayed Cuba at 22c., ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $18 40@$18 50 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $14 87½ for new Prime; $17 50 for old Mess, and $12 62 for old Prime ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and moderate demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c, and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, and is firm, mainly at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and buoyant. Sales have been reported to-day of 2,600 tcs. and bbls., at 11c@11¾c., for lots here, and 11¾ for lots deliverable in April, ₱ lb. Beef is in lively request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. at $9 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@ $12 50 for extra Western Mess, $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $13@$16 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 850 tcs. in lots, at $3 75@$4 25 per 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy have been in moderate request at uniform rates. Calcutta Linseed has been less sought after, yet it has been quoted firm, at from $1 62½@$1 67½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Sales have been reported during the week of 6,700 Mexican Goat on private terms; 18,000 Curacoa do. at 72c @75c.; 42 bales Tampico do. at 38c.@ 38c., 4 ₱ cent off for cash and six months' credit; 25 bales St. Domingo do., and 2,300 lbs. Western Deer, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 203 hhds. Cuba, part at 7c.@ 7¾c.; 85 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 164 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 8¼c @8¾c.; 91 hhds. Melado at 5c.; 236 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 10¾c., and is generally held at 11c ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at full quotations.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c. for Jersey, Ohio and Prison, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 bales Cotton, at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 20s., with, by steamer, 100 tcs Lard, at 35s., and 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For London, 63 tcs. Rice, 10 bbls. Tallow, and 200 cases Drugs, at 50s.; 500 pkgs Rosin, at 3s., 3d., with 100 bbls. Pork, at 4s., and 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Glasgow, 200 pkgs Lard, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. brig to Liverpool, Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; two or three ships from Chincha Islands to Hampton Roads for orders Guano, $15; a sch., 1,800 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1,100; a Br. brig, 2 100 bbls., hence to Jamaica, $1,100; a brig from Jacksonville to Martinique, Lumber, $11, and back from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $2 50; a sch., 127 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,100; one, 100 tons, same voyage, $1,250; a brig, 201 tons, to St. Thomas, $800, and back from South side Cuba to New York, about 38c. and $3; a brig, 300 tons and a bark, 450 tons, to South side Cuba and back, about 40c. and $3; a brig to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $2 50; two schs., same voyage, about same rates; new bark *Evangeline*, 500 tons, now at Boston, hence for Melbourne, and a vessel, with Naval Stores, to London, on terms not transpired.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Request the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS,
and purchasers generally, to their present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
SUPERIOR FAMILY LINENS,
Received direct from the most celebrated manufacturers, warranted pure Linen, well-finished, and serviceable, viz.:

SHIRTINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, DOYLIES, DIAPERS.

Also, extra-heavy Scotch Table Cloths and Napkins, to match with Turkey and Damask borders; very heavy Scotch Diaper, all widths; Barnsley Sheetings and Table Linens, all widths.

PILLOW-CASE LINENS, HUCKABUCK.
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, RUSSIA DIAPER,
BATHING TOWELS, RUSSIA CRASH, &c..
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF THE
LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' PARIS DRESS GOODS

Flounced Barege Robes, from.....$5 to $15.
Flounced do. Chintz colors, from..$8 to $12.
Plain and Figured Double Skirts, from $6 to $12.
Grenadine and Crêpe de Paris Robes..$10 to $15.
Barège Anglais Double Skirts.....$8 to $10.

NEWEST SPRING STYLES
DRESS GOODS by the yard, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Plain Bareges, Crepe Morette, Figured Bareges, Barre Kessie, Barege Anglais, Chintz de Laines, Foulards de l'Inde, Laras de Paris, &c., &c., &c.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST'T, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
ORGANDIE AND MUSLIN ROBES
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS FOR SPRING.

Lawn Robes.....$2 50 to $4 00
Organdie Robes, double skirts.....$4 00 to $8 00
Chintz do. four flounces.....$8 00
Swiss Muslin Robes, nine flounces.....$6 00

ALSO,
Plain Paris Lawns, Printed Jaconets, Colored-ground Organdies, Rich Chintz-ground Organdies and Jaconets, Brillantes, &c., &c., &c.
And at Stores
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET, and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Would invite notice to their very large assortment of
NEW SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Including the latest Paris designs in flounced Robes, Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Brocades, Figures, &c., and containing many of the
RICHEST SILKS EVER IMPORTED.
Also, a full assortment of New Styles
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Small Checks, Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., at 75cts., 80cts., and $1.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET, and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin de Laines, Damasks, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE.
An additional lot will be opened at retail, on
MONDAY, FEB. 27.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of
STRIPED FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, FEB 27,
At retail, their Spring importations of Paris and Lyons novelties, consisting of
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BAREGE MUSLIN DE LAINES, in five, seven and nine volants; also by the yard.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, the 27th, their entire Spring importation of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Containing the choicest productions of the European manufacturers.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
In addition to our in mense stock of housekeeping dry goods, we will offer THIS DAY our Spring importations of
RICHARDSON'S LINENS, of every quality,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, and MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Also, 3,000 pair of rich LACE CURTAINS.
All of which will be offered at prices that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SPRING OPENING.
No. 335 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb., 1860.
We would respectfully announce to our Friends and Patrons that, on MARCH 1st PROX., we shall open, at Retail, our
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
embracing
ALL THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES
IN
LYONS SILKS, PARIS ORGANDIES, JACONETS AND BAREGES, PINE-APPLE TISSUES, GRENADINES, MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, &c., &c.,
in all of which will be found the NEW SHADES of ROSE D'ALGIER.
VERT DE VENISE,
LILAS DE JAPON,
MARGUERITE, &c.
In addition to which, we shall offer
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 9 FLOUNCED ROBES,
in every variety of fabric, together with our usual extensive and carefully selected Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, LINEN and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
to all of which we invite especial attention on our
OPENING DAY.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

, Mr. WM CLARKE, for many years with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., having associated himself with us, will hereafter have the superintendence of our Retail Department, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Feb. 27,
500 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS, all colors, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Feb. 27,
A LARGE LOT OF WHITE BRILLIANTS, yard wide, at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
ALSO—A lot of 4-4 PRINTED BRILLIANTS, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard—a DECIDED BARGAIN.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on Monday, Feb. 27, a LARGE LOT OF HEAVY SHIRTING LINEN, at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard. ALSO—Full assortment of TABLE DAMASKS and TOWELINGS.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on Monday, 27th February,
ANOTHER LARGE LOT of fine SHIRTING MUSLINS, yard wide, at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.

DRY GOODS.

359. REMOVAL. 359.
G. L. & J. B. MELTY
Have removed from No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., to
No. 359 BROADWAY,
Where they will continue the business of Importing CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND MANUFACTURING WINDOW SHADES.
Spring stock now ready for inspection.
359. BROADWAY, New-York. 359.

301. CHAS. HEARD & CO., 301.
No. 301 Grand-st.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 20,
A new invoice of
RICH DRESS SILKS, very heavy,
At $1 per yard: actual cost $1 50,
ALSO:
A full assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, (a job lot,)
AT
60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85 and 90 cents per yard.
A superb article of
Five Cases
NEW ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS, warranted,
At 25 cents per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS' LINEN and COTTON goods.
A general assortment of
The Best Marks,
RECENTLY PURCHASED
FROM AUCTION,
At 30 per cent. below usual prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No 301 Grand-st.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
In addition to the large assortment of the
RICHEST AND CHOICEST NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Just received per the last steamers,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
500 PIECES HEAVY PARIS SILKS,
PLAID, STRIPED and BAYADERE,
At 75 cents per yard.
1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE PRINTED CAMBRICS,
Extra fine quality,
Only 15 cents per yard,
2,000 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGE DE LAINES,
(Hoyle's Printing,)
At 12½ cents per yard.
The above are all fresh Stock, neat small designs, adapted to the present taste, and offered at prices GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
an invoice of
SUPERB LACE GOODS.
Including
Point Appliqué,
Point de Venice, and
Real Point Collars and Sets,
latest styles and designs.
Also
NEW EMBROIDERIES.
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

NO. 338 CANAL-STREET,
THREE DOORS FROM CHURCH-ST.
Opposite Greene-st.
MADAME DEMORIS GOODALL has just received, per last steamer, her Spring importations of Paris and London PAPER PATTERN FASHIONS, being copies of the latest and most successful productions of the best artists in their several specialties and which consist, as usual, of the newest styles of DRESS, WAIST, SLEEVE, BASQUE, for promenade and house, Breakfast Sagues, of the most tasteful description, EVENING COSTUMES, Mantles, Cloaks, and the most wonderful novelty of the season, the celebrated Gored Dress and Skirt, now so much the rage in Europe, which forms a complete and elegant Promenade Costume of itself, and which can only be had of the subscriber, who is the only importer of French Paper Patterns in the City.
To the Trade Madame G will sell copies of these select styles before the 1st of March to accommodate them.
GENERAL OPENING DAY for her splendid SPRING FASHIONS, March 1, 1860.

AT O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.
Just received on consignment,
$15,000 worth rich Irese Silks;
Worth $1 00; selling at $1 per yard.
$8,000 worth, 75 cents per yard.
Black Moire Antique only 45. 6d
Ottoman Plaids, Velours, Chene Poplins,
Valencias, Persian Check, Foulard Silk.
100 pieces Poile de Chevres only 18 cents per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 27, an entirely fresh stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
the cheapest and most attractive they have ever offered.
Their friends and customers are invited to examine them, relying to meet with the utmost civility, without being importuned to purchase.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS
Worth of Spring and Summer mourning dress goods, the handsomest, cheapest and most desirable ever imported, now submitted for inspection. Ladies call and examine.
N. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

500 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS,
Just opened, at half the usual prices.
1,000 thread and cambric lace veils, new patterns.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, 429 Broadway.

MRS. W. ROLLINGS, NO. 818 CANAL-STREET, is happy to announce to her customers and the public in general, that her extensive alterations are now completed, and will open her magnificent establishment on MONDAY next, Feb. 27, with a superb assortment of imported Bonnets, Flowers, Coiffures, &c. also, a splendid variety of her own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. Merchants visiting this city will do well by calling before purchasing elsewhere.

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TO LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH'S DRESS making establishment, No. 313 4th av., two doors above 12th-st., where ladies can be served in accordance with the latest Parisian styles. A perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality always guaranteed.

JET BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, white and colored cotton hose, black broadcloth, cassimeres, linen, table-cloths, muslins, &c., for sale by W. MATHEW, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—LECTURES UPON MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AS RELATED TO JURISPRUDENCE.—The first of a course of lectures upon this subject will be delivered by Prof. NORTON, of Columbia College, to the Law Students, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on MONDAY E

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WI-COM-I-KE—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE OCTOROON.

FRENCH THEATRE—ENGLISH CONCERT.

GOLDBECK'S HALL—MR. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic*, of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, having sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., with the treasure and passengers which left San Francisco on the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning. There were $1,393,179 upon her treasure list; and the Vanderbilt steamer, it is understood, will bring forward $420,000 additional. Among the passengers of the *Baltic* is the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, the recently elected Senator from California. The news from California, the Isthmus, and from Central and South America by the *Baltic*, is later and interesting.

The news from California is destitute of features of particular interest. Business in San Francisco was comparatively dull in consequence of the decline in speculative feeling, and the country was buying goods very sparingly. The refusal of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to take part in the Democratic State Convention had created some excitement in political circles. New discoveries of quartz diggings in Carson Valley had stimulated the gold fever to renewed activity; the newly-discovered veins yielding rich returns, both in silver and gold. There are reports of new outrages by the Indians on the Mendocino Reservations, incited in great measure by the barefaced peculations of the agents of the Federal Government. The Missionaries who had taken passage for Japan by the *What Cheer* and *Page* had not been suffered to depart in consequence of some unexplained difficulties with the consignees of those vessels.

Our Isthmus letter discredits the discreditable story of a wholesale burning of Bibles having occurred at Bogota, in front of the palace of the Archbishop. There were bonfires in honor of some public occasion, and one of the fires when flagging was replenished by some enthusiast with an armful of books from a neighboring house. The supposition that the volumes were Bibles was gratuitous. Of naval intelligence, we receive various items from our Panama correspondent. The investigation into the difficulties on board the *Cyane* results to the disadvantage of the commander LOCKWOOD, who appears to have provoked petty and vexatious quarrels with all of his subordinates. The corvette *Lancaster*, the *Saranac*, the *Cyane* and the store-ship *Warren* are reported at Panama. The *Levant* had been ordered to sail from Realejo to Valparaiso, where the *Wyoming* was supposed to have arrived. The *St. Mary's* was still in the Gulf of California; the *St. Louis* had gone from Aspinwall to San Juan del Norte; the store-ship *Relief* remained at Aspinwall. On the 15th inst. the bark *Cuba* from New York to Aspinwall with coal, was wrecked about 40 miles from the latter port.

Our dates from Central America embrace the first week of February. Ex-President MORA was residing in Salvador. A *pronunciamiento* in his favor had been made in Guanacaste, Costa Rica, three towns declaring against the acting Government. It had been, however, repressed with slight difficulty. A trifling shock of earthquake was experienced in Guatemala on the 18th and 19th of January. Gen. BARRIOS had been named Captain-General by the Legislature of Salvador. A difficulty arising out of the fanaticism of certain priests had caused great excitement in that republic. The pious fathers referred to had, with more zeal than decency, preached to the people of Santa Anna against their peccadilloes; and, finally, in the extremity of their ardor, had incited a large congregation, listening to their invectives, to mob an adjoining opera-house, where the "Barber of Seville" was at the moment performing. A contest of violence and riot followed, which was not easily repressed. The priests were promptly furnished with a military escort to place them beyond the frontier. Our Minister, Mr. DIMITRY, is still at Managua, and inactive. The arrival of the new French expedition, which is to dig the Canal, is eagerly looked for by the Nicaraguans. The other intriguants for a transit grant are awaiting events. The coffee crop of Costa Rica is said to be lamentably short.

Our South American advices are from Valparaiso to Jan. 16, from Callao to Jan. 27, and from Guayaquil to Feb. 1. CASTILLA, the President of Peru, was at the latter port, with the larger portion of his army, some 2,000 men having been sent back to Lima. The exigencies of his *protégé*, Gen. FRANCO, against whom the Junta at Quito had taken the field, required his presence. The famous FLORES is said to be among the active adversaries of FRANCO. The treaty through which the latter has secured the friendship of the Peruvians, relinquishes one-third of the soil of Ecuador to the Government of Lima. An attempt at revolution in the Southern part of Peru, having for its aim the restoration of ECHENIQUE to power, had been repressed by Gen. SAN ROMAN. Bolivia and Chile were tranquil, and the news thence uneventful.

The steamship *Jura*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 11th, arrived here last evening. Her advices are no later than those of the *Europa*.

Much excitement exists among the Americans at Havana, as we learn by advices which reach to the 20th inst., in consequence of a Spanish-born American citizen having been seized by the authorities and required to perform certain military services, or in default of them, to pay $1,000 as commutation. The American Consul, Mr. HELM, had demanded the man's release, but this was refused, and the fine was paid under protest. The correspondence with the Cuban authorities relative to the matter had been transmitted by Mr. HELM to Washington.

Private letters from Tubac, Arizona, dated Feb. 3, state that the report was current there that Gov. PESCHIERA had been hanged. Although not much confidence was placed in it, the writer says it is not improbable, as Sonora is fully ripe for revolution.

The Santa Fé Mail, with dates to the 29th ult., has arrived at Independence. It came through without an escort, and experienced no trouble from Indians. Trade with these wandering tribes had been so suddenly checked that the traders were compelled to kill wolves and buffaloes for subsistence.

The Pike's Peak Express, which arrived at Leavenworth on Friday and Saturday, brought but a small supply of news and gold. Two cords of quartz, in which there was pyrites of iron, had yielded $1,700 in gold. Diggings which have been discovered in the neighborhood of GREGORY'S mines promised an abundant yield of the precious metal.

The Opposition State Convention which has been in session at Richmond, Virginia, shows some hesitation in indorsing the National Union movement. It determined, on Saturday, to send delegates to the Convention which has been called by the National Union Committee to meet at Baltimore, but refused to adopt any other recommendation of the report which advised this action, and decided to express a preference for any candidate.

In the State Senate on Saturday bills were introduced to abolish the Almshouse Department of this City, and to establish and regulate the Ferries to Staten Island. The Committee having the matter in charge reported favorably the bill relative to the destruction of property at Quarantine. Among the bills noticed was one to secure the registration of births and marriages in Brooklyn. In the Assembly numerous remonstrances and petitions against the passage of the *Pro-Rata* bill were submitted. The petition from the Institute for the Blind, for relief, was reported adversely, and it was decided not to accede to the prayer of those in whose behalf it was presented. By a vote of 78 to 27 the Assembly passed the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State until after April 1. As this bill had previously passed the Senate it only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

An important cause came on for argument on Saturday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, involving the question whether creditors who prove their claims against a French insolvent, in the French proceedings in bankruptcy, are precluded by the "concordat" from setting up their claims under an attachment issued under the Revised Statutes of this State. No decision was made. The hearing of the petition for probate of the will of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON commenced before the Surrogate on Saturday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, Judge INGRAHAM sentenced WILLIAM J. LANE, Jr., the Fulton Bank defaulter, to three years and three months, at hard labor, in the State Prison. He also sentenced MORTIMER SHAY, convicted of the murder of JOHN LEARY, at CROWN'S grocery store, in the Five Points, in October last, to be hanged on April 20. SHAY'S counsel gave notice that he should appeal the case on a writ of error. The Court, having been a month in session, adjourned *sine die*.

At the call of the Society for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, an audience that nearly filled Cooper Institute assembled last evening. Mr. NORMAN WHITE presided, and the rostrum was filled with a number of prominent clergymen and laymen. Rev. Mr. COOKE, Secretary of the Association, made a detailed statement of its operations with reference to stopping the Sunday liquor traffic, showing that since the enforcement of Mr. PILSBURY'S order, crime has decreased with wonderful rapidity. Addresses were also made by Bishop JANES, Rev. Mr. HOGE and Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS—the latter gentleman contributing $2,000 for the purposes of the Society.

The Stock Market at the close of the week past recovered a somewhat steady tone, and prices on Saturday afternoon were a fraction firmer than the day before. Exchange closed easy on both London and Paris, and the supply of money was steady at previous rates.

Cotton was inactive yet steady. Flour and Wheat were in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots favored sellers. Corn was less active at former rates. Provisions were more freely dealt in, as were also Coffee and Rice. Sugars and Molasses were in moderate request. Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, and Metals were quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature. There were 372 vessels of all classes in port.

France and Savoy.

The title of the party of "Peace-at-any-price," originally invented for the French deputies who shrank from a collision with Europe on the Oriental question in 1840, and afterwards fastened upon the partisans of BRIGHT and COBDEN in England for their opposition to the war with Russia in 1857, may at last be matched with a fair equivalent and contrast. There exists in England at the present day a party which may be justly described as the "Panic-at-any-price" party. Whatever the French Emperor may do, or forbear to do, wears to these consistent tremblers all the certain indications of a coming storm of war, whereof the first furious gust will unquestionably sweep the green shores of Britain. When NAPOLEON III. marched his armies over the Alps, it was plain to these people that he was only taking Milan on the way to London. When he made peace at Villafranca, it was equally plain that an Austro-French alliance, involving the conquest of Malta, Gibraltar and the Ionian Islands, was instantly to be looked for. And now, in the very moment when a commercial treaty has lulled financial England for a season into a fatal confidence, comes the evil Emperor's latest and most subtle design of mischief; and the impending annexation of Savoy to France portends that practical conversion of the Mediterranean into a French lake, which has given the theme of so many leaders, orations, speeches, reviews and jeremiads to the British mind for scores of years.

All this is pitiable enough, certainly. Were the present Emperor of the French a man of like temper with the First NAPOLEON, who was singularly given to following his impulses, such obstinacy of defamation and distrust would long since have borne its common fruits; and the world would now be suffering all the terrible calamities which a war between the two first Powers of Europe must always inflict upon mankind. But if times have changed since the Empire of the First NAPOLEON, men have changed with them; and the heir of the great Corsican fortunately learned in his youth those salutary lessons which came to his predecessor only when it was too late for him to profit by them. The Third NAPOLEON passed through his St. Helena before he reached the Tuileries. As he has so often done before, he is leaving this new question of Savoy to work out its own solution; and no clamor seems likely to drive him to any rashness, either of action or of speech, in regard to it. The only reply which can be deemed at all official that has been given to the voluminous discussion of the matter in the English Press and Parliament, appears in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, in the form of a brief and bewilderingly diplomatic article from the pen of M. GRANDGUILLOT, asserting that nothing whatever has been done by the Governments of France and Sardinia in regard to the annexation, and that it is simply a public and popular question, involving no official action or correspondence of any kind.

That the frontiers of France may be extended without compromising the peace of the world is undoubtedly true; and as undoubtedly natural is it that in such a case Frenchmen should wish to see the extension take place. A century has not elapsed since Avignon and the Venaissin, Corsica and Lorraine, became French territory; and though the fortune of war has waved the French eagles back from other dominions over which they had soared within the same period, the welfare of Europe has been found perfectly consistent with the permanent assimilation of those important accessions. Were the French tri-color hoisted to-day in the port of Nice, the control of the Mediterranean would be no more truly within the grasp of the masters of Corsica and Marseilles and Toulon than it now is:—were the snowy passes of the Savoyard Alps patrolled by the red-breeched conquerors of Magenta, Switzerland and Germany, and Italy herself, would not be more really menaced than they now are by the lords of Lorraine. The key of the Savoyard Alps is the pass of the Mont Cenis, and while Sardinia holds that pass she might afford to look with no unusual anxiety upon the parades of *Chasseurs de Vincennes* and *Zouaves de la Garde* at Chambéry.

Nor can Englishmen urge against the transfer of Savoy to France, without making themselves intensely ridiculous, the argument that by consenting to such a transfer the heroic Kings of Sardinia would bring dishonor on their ancient and chivalric house, by bargaining away its patrimony. The surrender by the Plantagenets of their own ancestral dominions, and of the heritage from which the Norman Conqueror passed the Channel with his Frankish barons to humble England at his feet, simply consummated the conversion of a family of Continental nobles into a dynasty of English monarchs. Moreover, this Plantagenet migration was a work of necessity, brought about by the victorious arms of France. The House of Savoy, then, might surely of its own free will permit the Savoyards themselves to decide whether they will join their fortunes with those of neighbors from whom they are divided by no natural boundary, whose language is their own, and from whose race they originally sprang.

The current of history has drifted the House of Savey itself as far beyond its original cradle as the House of Hapsburg, which from an eyrie in the Swiss Alps, has been carried half way across the Continent, to be lodged upon the banks of the middle Danube. Six hundred years ago the Dukes of Savoy pressed hard the lines of Lyons, then a French frontier post. Their white cross floated on the shores of Lake Lemen, over the picturesqe walls of Lausanne, and the free city of Geneva recognized their sovereign rights in matters of fortification and police. Within the last two centuries these Burgundian Princes have flowered on the Southern slope of the Alps into Italian Kings, and it is by no means improbable that within a very few months more the fairest States of the Peninsula may be united under their crown. For the Sovereign of Lombardy, Piedmont, Tuscany, Central Italy and Sardinia to surrender to its "natural affinities" what still remains to him of his Transalpine inheritance, need surely inflict no more "disgrace" upon his house than it suffered when the imaginative Oriental crowns of Cyprus and Jerusalem were exchanged for the substantial lordship of Saluzzo and half the Milanese, or when the distant dominion of Sicily was abandoned for that of Sardinia, Genoa and the Ligurian Coast. Even now the Duchy of Savoy is described in the military maps of Sardinia, prepared by order of the Government, as the "French territory dependent upon the Royal House of Savoy." Should the will of the Savoyards make them French citizens in fact as well as Frenchmen by race, the metamorphosis would be purely political, and while it would bring many financial advantages to Savoy, it would certainly involve nothing of discredit either to the people or to the sovereign of that province.

Nor is there any truth in the notion that such a transfer would endanger the independence of Switzerland, now supposed to be guaranteed by the neutrality of a part of the Savoyard territory. The Duchy of Savoy is divided into eight Intendencies. Three of these—Carouge, the Chablais and Faussigny, (the latter of which contains the territory of Mont Blanc)—lie along the Swiss boundary-line. The two divisions of Savoy proper, known as Savoy, and Upper Savoy, completely command the approach from the French frontiers into these three divisions, and were the Jura impassable, Geneva inaccessible, and no possible way open from France into Switzerland, save the roads leading from Chamberi, would put the independence of the Twenty-two Cantons just as much at the mercy of France as it could be were the whole region from Carouge to Maurienne subjected to the Imperial tricolor.

There is in fact, then, no kind of reason for anticipating the overthrow of all existing relations in Europe from this "formidable political movement,"—as the English papers call it—should it ever be accomplished. Nor is there any better reason just at present for supposing that it is on the eve of accomplishment. The leading men of Savoy—the DE SONNAZ, the DE FAVERGES, the DE ROLLANDS, the DE SEYSSELS, the FESSIGNYS—are all pronouncing emphatically against any change in the allegiance of their ancient commonwealth. Nothing shows that in this protest they do not utter the voice of their fellow-countrymen; and as the annexation of Savoy to France can only be accomplished by the will of the Savoyard people, the present outcry on the subject is simply premature, unfounded, and rather more than absurd.

Wholesale Massacres.

The year 1860 certainly comes in like a lion. Not yet two months old, it has written its name in blood and fire all over the world; and professing to be a year of peace, it threatens to rival its warlike predecessor in the destruction of human life by violence. Mills crash in upon their busy tenants; hideous dens miscalled homes shrivel up in the flames with a holocaust of peaceful citizens. January shocked our civilization with the loss of the *Royal Charter*, the catastrophe at Lawrence, and the Elm-street massacre. February brings us in the total wreck of a splendid ocean steamer, the *Hungarian*, with the probable loss of all on board—a disaster which it is hardly premature to stigmatize as a fresh crime against humanity. As in the case of the *Royal Charter*, dashed to pieces after a successful passage from Australia, upon the familiar coast of Wales, and within a few hours' sail of her home harbor, so in this of the *Hungarian* we have a right to insist that nothing but the most positive recklessness or carelessness on *somebody's* part can honestly account for such a calamity.

We are told that the *Hungarian* was a vessel of the first class; that she was admirably appointed; that her captain was a most thorough officer. We accept these assertions. We know furthermore that this vessel, "lacking nothing that a vessel should have," rushes through sea and storm directly upon an exposed shore, with the nature and the dangers of which everybody concerned in nautical matters, whether on board of the *Hungarian* herself, or in the region to which she was coming, must have been perfectly familiar; that she was there dashed to pieces, and that, so far as yet appears, no single effort has been made to rescue a solitary person from the wreck.

If SMEATON and FRESNEL had never lived, and light-houses were unknown; if life-boats were still a dream of the philanthropist; if the compass had never been invented; or the sextant; if seamanship had become a tradition—it might be possible to suppose that such catastrophes as these of the *Royal Charter* and *Hungarian* must be classed with the "providential" mishaps so dear to Coroners' Juries. In the actual state of science, of navigation, and of the art of government, quite another verdict is inevitable.

CITY RAILROADS.—Notwithstanding the resistance they encounter everywhere, horse railroads are rapidly becoming the favorite means of locomotion in all the principal cities of the Union. Philadelphia is traversed by them in every direction. In Cincinnati the first one was opened in September, but several have been since constructed. In St. Louis they not only run through the streets, but connect the City with the most remote suburbs—extending three or four miles from the town. In Chicago the omnibuses are making desperate efforts to hold their ground, or else compel the railroads to buy them off; but the latter clearly have the advantage.

In every city, moreover, the same abuses have followed their introduction which are experienced here. The rails are of a very bad style, and obstruct the streets for ordinary traffic much more than is necessary, and *straps* are provided in all the cars as substitutes for seats. These things are unavoidable with anything so newly introduced, but in process of time the public will insist upon remedies for them. The railroads would consult their true interest by removing these evils themselves, but the eagerness for large dividends is very apt to blind Corporations to the permanent profit. They will find themselves, ere long, assailed by competition, which wise precautions on their part might avert.

By-and-by, moreover, some one more wisely adventurous than the rest will try the experiment of a small steam or caloric engine, as a means of propulsion—and then the general wonder will be that it was not introduced sooner.

The Central Park at Albany.

By the letter of our Albany correspondent it will be seen that an orgauized attempt is likely to be made at that seat of wisdom and of purity to interfere with the management and to endanger the existence of the Central Park in this City. It is desirable, certainly, that sums so large as those involved in the becoming completion of a work so nobly commenced as this, should not be inconsiderately voted away; and as we of New-York are to pay for our Park ourselves, we ought not, perhaps, to refuse our fellow-citizens of the State at large the privilege of telling us just how much we shall pay for it, and just what sort of a park it shall be.

On the 4th of the present month, upon a motion made by Mr. CONKLING, the Commissioners of the Park were required to hand in their accounts and estimates to the Legislature. In less than a week, on the 9th, they complied with this request, in a report signed by Mr. BLATCHFORD and Mr. GREEN. This promptitude on the part of the Commissioners, and the singular clearness and accuracy of the report they rendered, we venture to say, satisfied nine-tenths of the persons who are paying for the Park that their money could not be entrusted to more competent hands, and that it was producing for us what we really want, a magnificent, durable and beautiful Public work, destined to quadruple and more than quadruple the value of life as well as of property in this metropolis. And we shall certainly require something more than vague professions of "economy" to convince us that our best interests are to be promoted by any delays in the prosecution, or any departure from the plan, of the operations now going on upon the Park. The report of the Comptroller of the City testifies to the fact that the enhanced value of property in the upper Wards of New-York, consequent upon the development of this great work, already proves that we shall be able to pay for its maintenance without any real increase in the rates of taxation. This is a vital consideration. We are not spending thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars on a pleasure ground in the heart of Long Island; but upon a permanent improvement of the City in which we live, an improvement which will assuredly pay for itself twenty times over, if properly carried out—while, if improperly neglected, or suffered to become a merely second-rate, slovenly, half-finished, cheap and disorderly public common, it will deteriorate instead of advancing the whole adjacent region.

Moreover, up to the present time, out of $1,813,094 expended on the construction of the Park, $1,337,562 has been paid for labor, to those classes of our population who must necessarily expend in New-York itself all that they receive. In its current management, therefore, as well as in its prospective results, the Park so well vindicates itself that we trust we may be spared the spectacle of a paltry partisan fight over this grand and impartial public interest.

AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.—This City needs, absolutely and imperatively, one good, smooth, well-paved avenue upon which to drive out of town. We don't mean to say or imply that this is *all* we need, nor have we any intention of making out a catalogue of the manifold reformations necessary to the comfort and convenience of our citizens. But our City Government is doing something towards repaving some of our principal streets, and while they are engaged in this good work, it may be of some service to direct attention to this specific point.

Let any one undertake to drive, in a light carriage, from the latitude of Union-square to the Central Park, and he will soon realize the necessity of which we speak. There is not one of the main avenues of this City, over which it is safe to drive at a regular trot,—not one that is not so full of holes, broken pavements, deep ruts and kindred obstructions as to make it absolutely dangerous, for both horse and rider or driver, to go forward at a regular pace, without picking his way as cautiously as upon the worst country road in any section of the Union. A beginning has been made towards repaving Fifth-avenue with Belgian pavement, and if the three or four blocks above Thirteenth-street are specimens of what the whole street is designed to be, we may congratulate ourselves upon the prospect. Stone has also been collected for a similar work in Sixth-avenue, but the railroad track in that street will always render it less desirable as a highway for carriages than those not thus obstructed.

Broadway and the Seventh-avenue ought to be repaved—thoroughly and perfectly—from the neighborhood of Fourteenth-street to the Central Park. As Spring opens and the weather becomes auspicious, the Central Park will become exceedingly attractive as a place for drives, and we shall see, during the coming season, even in the present unfinished condition of that great work, such a display of equipages as New-York has never before exhibited. What we need most of all just now, therefore, is some smooth, safe and comfortable avenue for reaching it. It is a mistake to suppose that the chief attraction of the Park will be as a neighborhood for residences: it will be mainly a resort for walking, riding or driving, from other parts of the City, more convenient to business. The fashion of the moment is for men to live far up town,—but it cannot last. Persons engaged in active business must live within easy reach of it; and after the experiment of living three, five and fifteen miles away has been fairly tried, the business community will come back to the old plan of living near their stores and offices. But they will drive to the Park for recreation, if they can only be sure of getting there without breaking their necks.

We hope the work of repairing the great uptown thoroughfares of the City will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible at the opening of the spring season. Let some one street be finished—so that there may be at least one avenue to the Park which may fairly be considered passable for vehicles.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—In the Fire-Marshal's last semi-annual report to the Mayor and Common Council, making suggestions which, as he informs us, embody the "results of five years' observation and experience," he takes the ground that "the application of steam to the service of fire-engines is one of those improvements the advantages of which, in a labor-saving and economical point of view, cannot longer be contested." We believe it to be equally well settled that the steam fire-engine is vastly superior to the ordinary hand-engine in point of efficiency, especially in the case of buildings which run up to the dizzy height so common in the business parts of the City. It throws more water, to a greater height, and, which is the chief desideratum in checking a rapidly-spreading conflagration, it throws this water in a continuous stream. With these admitted advantages of steam fire-engines, it is certainly to be desired that some efficient action should be taken at once for their general and permanent introduction into our City. The backwardness of the City authorities in adopting the improvement, must be traced in part, of course, to the strong prejudices of the firemen against it, as likely to supersede their services under the old system. That these prejudices are gradually giving way before the conviction of the superior efficiency of the new engines, may be hoped from this decided *pronunciamiento* of the Fire-Marshal; and we trust that a body of men, who have proved their disinterested devotion to the public weal upon so many fiery fields of labor and of peril, will soon see the indecorous absurdity of standing in the way of an improvement which is demanded so emphatically by the voice of humanity and of interest alike.

An Aspiring Superintendent.

The Commonwealth of North Carolina is fortunate in the possession of a Common School Superintendent, who finds nothing more natural than to step aside from the legitimate functions of his office and expound great questions of State. Mr Superintendent WILEY has just rendered to Gov ELLIS the annual report of the School Department—a document perspicuous and sensible enough, so far as it relates to the educational interests of the State, and full of pleasant reports of the joy of apt scholars and the gladdened hearts of satisfied teachers. But Mr. WILEY goes a step further than ordinary School Superintendents usually do. He addresses the Governor a long homily upon the questions at issue between the North and the South, indulges in flights of fancy, and rounds his periods with the skill of an accomplished rhetorician. "This report," he says, "is made to your Excellency at a time of trial, to you and to all patriotic guardians of the public interests." He portrays the agitation of the popular heart, deplores the bitter hatreds and fraternal strifes of the day, and finds cause to apprehend a general split of society into "innumerable hostile fragments," and the "setting of every man's sword against his fellow." After painting a gloomy picture of the chaos toward which he considers the country to be rapidly tending, he calls upon the Governor to "adhere to those principles of benevolence which have governed us in the past, and to remember that though our race is a fallen one, it is not forsaken by a gracious Creator, nor wholly abandoned to its evil instincts;" and, with a passing allusion to Harper's Ferry, winds up with a generous laudation of North Carolina and a special puff for his Excellency the Governor—whom Mr. WILEY regards as one of the wisest and purest of living statesmen.

It may not be impertinent to suggest to Superintendent WILEY that he has mistaken his position. He is not a Member of Congress from a District of North Carolina, and so is not bound to utter speeches for buncombe; nor is he a Governor, to whom a discourse on "Federal relations" is annually indispensable; nor yet is he a professional stump-orator, whose only chance to get into the lower House of the Legislature is in the making of inflammatory speeches to please the popular ear. He is simply a public officer, charged with the single duty of superintending the educational interests of his State; and, so long as he holds that office, can occupy no other. Like many wiser men, Mr. WILEY forgets that the surest way of increasing agitation is to cry out to the populace to refrain from agitation. He has not only gone out of the sphere of his legitimate duties, but has likewise forgotten that salutary little lesson which any child in his schools could have shown him in the copy-book, to the effect that "a meddler maketh mischief."

Amusements.

At present the Drama has unquestionably got the better of Music in this City. During the past week the theatres have been crowded, though giving old pieces and showing no special vitality in the business of management. At the Academy, meanwhile, the houses have more than once represented liberality on the part of the management rather than of the public.

The Matinée on Saturday was probably the most remunerative entertainment of the past week. A large and brilliant audience filled the Academy from pit to dome. Certainly it was impossible to ask a more varied programme, or a lengthier one. Miss PATTI sang excellently, and was ably supported by the Company. Madame GAZZINIGA, too, was in fine voice, and with Signor STIGELLI, superbly rendered the last act of the "Favorita." It is only of late that M. STIGELLI has been allowed a few opportunities to prove his dramatic quality in popular operas, as well as show off the capabilities of the singer. The managerial difficulty with Signor BRIGNOLI gave him on two or three occasions the place of honor, and he has filled it with such marked ability that managerial difficulties are scarcely likely to occur again, we fancy, if Signor BRIGNOLI can help it. We have not often heard the last act of "Favorita" sung better than it was on Saturday.

Miss PATTI will appear to-night in FLOTOW'S popular opera of "Martha." Every one can see at a glance that the part is well chosen, and the music entirely adapted to the qualties of Miss PATTI'S voice. It is in this work that our pet prima donna, it seems, is to make her *début* before a British audience. There is nothing very overpowering in the circumstance, but it is interesting.

The return of Mrs. WOOD to the Winter Garden is naturally the newest event of interest in theatrical circles. Despite the unfavorable state of the weather, and the extremely antique character of the programme, the attendance has been great—the satisfaction general. Mrs. WOOD is a low comedian in petticoats, and can do what no other female artist can in this City—make the house roar. It is an experience, in fact, to listen to an actress so thoroughly jocose, so vehemently funny, so entirely regardless of demure consequences. With Mr. JEFFERSON as the principal male supporter, there is of course little to be desired,—and little or much, Mr. STUART'S company can always supply it. The "Governor's Wife" has made a hit, and "Jenny Lind" is a success, thanks to Mrs. WOOD'S clever imitations of Academy people.

At Wallack's Theatre, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" still enjoys an undiminished prosperity. At LAURA KEENE'S, "Jeanie Deans" draws enormously. We do not hear of novelties at either house, but the last named piece has reached its "last nights," which is a sign that something else is thought of.

COOK'S Royal Amphitheatre at NIBLO'S enters on its last week to-night, after a career of unparalleled success. The pageant of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be repeated, and all the fine artists of the company appear in their best exercises during the closing performances of the week. No one should neglect the opportunity of seeing this fine equestrian company.

At the French Theatre to-morrow evening will be played again the original of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man." It is admirably cast, and is a decided success. At BARNUM'S the "Octoroon" is still the dramatic attraction. The New Bowery has effected an engagement with Mr. NEAFIE the tragedian, who will appear to-night in H. J. CONWAY'S new Indian drama of "Wi-com-i-ke."

The friends of Mr. GEORGE WILKINS, the urbane and respected agent of the Academy of Music, whose sudden death in Boston we recorded last week, have already commenced preparations for a testimonial benefit in aid of his bereaved wife and family. The entertainment will take place at the Academy, and a large number of vocal and dramatic artists will assist.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Scaffolding of the Charleston Platform.

OBJECTIONS TO THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 26.

Yesterday was an interesting day with political parties here. One party was arranging for the pitching plunder, and the other was constructing a platform for the Charleston Convention. The Senatorial caucus met at 11 o'clock, every Democratic Senator being present. Mr. GREEN, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, reported back Mr. DAVIS' resolutions, with the fourth resolution divided, and the latter clause an independent resolution, so altered as to read thus:

Resolved, That whenever experience shall have shown that the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government have not sufficient power to insure adequate protection to slave property in the Territories, and when the Territorial Legislature shall have failed, or refused to pass such laws as are necessary for that purpose, it will then become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford the necessary protection.

The other resolutions were unanimously approved, though several Senators thought it about as wise to adopt them, as it would be to adopt a resolution declaring that the world was made in six days. They were a series of generalities which no one could object to, and yet which seemed unnecessary for the grave consideration of the United States Senate. The only point of difference was in the resolution given above. This was opposed by several Senators.

Gov. BROWN urged that as the contingency which the resolutions seemed to anticipate, had already happened Kansas had not only failed to pass laws to protect slave property, but had repealed those that had been enacted. He thought it insincere on the part of Senators to propose doing a thing on the happening of a particular event, when they well knew that very event had occurred. He was opposed to all such efforts at dodging the point and hoodwinking the people. He therefore offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That experience having shown that the Constitution and the Common Law, unaided by statutory enactments, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property; and some of the Territories having failed, and others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose, and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

This substitute received five votes, and Gov. BROWN gave notice that whenever the resolutions were moved in the Senate, which it is understood they will be to-morrow, by Senator DAVIS, he should again move his resolution as a substitute. When the vote was taken on the report of the sub-committee, several Senators refused to vote, but they were declared as adopted unanimously. They do not, however, change in the slightest the previous position of the question before either the Senate or the country, and the people will ignore all Congressional efforts to forestal the action at Charleston.

I ascertain that serious objection is made in the Senate to the eighth article of the Mexican Treaty, which requires all articles admitted into Mexico free of duty, to be entered at Tehuantepec, on the Atlantic side, or at Guaymas, on the Pacific side. This reading of the article prohibits the entry of free goods at any of the other ports of entry, and the charge is that improper influences are at work to build up Tehuantepec at the expense of great public interests.

The Republican caucus was slimly attended, only about sixty members being present—the others refusing to be bound by its action.

After much excited discussion it was evident no nomination for Printer could be made, and without a vote the caucus adjourned, with the general understanding that the highest candidate on the first ballot, to-morrow, shall be considered the nominee. But as many refused to go into caucus, the result is doubtful, and an election may be again postponed. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 26.

The Senate Committee having the subject in charge, have, we understand, reported unanimously in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph bill as amended by Mr. GWIN. This bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with certain parties for the building for the use of the Government of a line of telegraph from Round Point, on the Mississippi River, to San Francisco, with connecting branches to various prominent points. The contract is limited to ten years, and the bonus offered by the Government is $50,000 per annum during that period, together with the free use of any unappropriated public land that may be required, and the privilege of buying at $1 25 per acre such portions of said land as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company. In return for these very liberal grants the Company will be expected to accord to the United States, at all times, a priority in the use of their line. It is stipulated that the work shall be completed within the compass of two years from the 31st of next July.

Advices from the Rio Grande portion of Arizona, state that the feeling of the people is very generally in favor of a Provisional Government for Arizona, in case Congress does not organize the Territory, and that a Convention, to be held at Tuscan, will be called for that purpose. It is not thought that a Judicial District will wisely meet the wants of the Territory, and any further connection with New-Mexico is intolerable.

The expedition north of the Gila found a fine country, well wooded, besides much mineral wealth. Quicksilver specimens were brought in.

The Apaches were badly whipped by the ranging party with considerable loss.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were nearly a million and a half of dollars. Drafts paid, $873,000; drafts issued, $4,879,000; reduction from amount on hand previous week, nearly $3,396,000—leaving subject to draft upwards of $5,628,000.

The President has recognized Mr. J. D. SYBRANDT as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at New-Orleans; and Mr. ROBERT BARTH as Vice-Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Swerin, at St. Louis, for the States of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

The House Post-office Committee have authorized Mr. COLFAX to report, at the earliest possible day, a bill submitted to them by him, for expediting and cheapening the postal service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It directs the Postmaster-General to advertise immediately for proposals to carry the entire mail overland, from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers as the bidders may select, and by such route as they may designate in their bids, to San Francisco. The letter mail and all printed matter, on which letter postage is prepaid, to go through in twenty days, and to be carried semi-weekly. The newspaper mail to go through weekly, in thirty days. Proposals to supply Denver and Salt Lake by branch lines weekly from the main route are to be invited, and bids to be received till the 1st of May, and then submitted to Congress for acceptance or rejection. The contract, if made, shall run three years from the 1st of July, 1860. Bids for more or less frequent service are also to be received. Bids are also to be invited to carry the entire mail by water route from New-York and New-Orleans, semi-weekly and weekly.

The Committee believe these bids, when submitted to Congress, will show that half-a-million dollars can be annually saved in this single item of the public service. The newspaper mail now goes semi-monthly *via* Panama.

Political.

VIRGINIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Convention adopted the majority report to send delegates to Baltimore. While they do not adopt any other suggestion in the address of the National Union Committee, the Convention does not mean to discourage the movement now being made elsewhere for the formation of a great National Conservative Union Party. The Convention expressed no preference for any candidate.

Later from Havana.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN DIFFICULTIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 25.

Advices from Havana of the 20th have been received here. Some excitement exists among the Americans in Havana, in consequence of a Spanish-born American citizen having been claimed by the Spanish authorities for military services, and required to furnish a substitute or pay a sum of $1,000 as commutation. Consul HELM had demanded the man's release, which had been refused. The man was consequently obliged to pay the f

Cuban authorities has been transmitted to Washington.

From Jefferson Territory.

RICH YIELD OF THE MINES—NEW DISCOVERIES.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this morning with twenty-five hundred dollars in gold and the mails. The news is meagre.

Good prospects had been obtained in the mountains, between Denver City and Gregory's mines. Two cords of quartz, mingled with pyrites of iron, had yielded, after crushing, seventeen hundred dollars in gold.

Trains laden with breadstuffs and produce had arrived from New-Mexico.

A new and extremely rich gulch had been discovered ten miles from Gregory's mines, which, it is said, exceeds any of the old diggings in richness.

News from New-Mexico.

THE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 23d and 29th ult., arrived here to-day. This mail was accompanied by an escort of troops from Fort Union. No Indians were seen on the route. The snow was very deep from Fort Union to Rabbit Ear, and thence on the roads were very muddy. The trappers on the Plains, for want of trade with the Indians, were killing large numbers of wolves and buffaloes.

Fires.

DEPOTS, FACTORY AND STORES AT HOLTON, IND.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The stores of J. & J. L. YATES, GEO. COWEN and WM. HARRILL, at Holton, Indiana, together with the dépôt and three or four cars of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss $20,000.

The carriage and plow factory of PLATT, MARTIN & GORDON, together with the private residence of Mr. PLATT, at Salem, Ind., was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $30,000. Insured, $8,400.

GROCERY STORE AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 25.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the wholesale grocery store of WISE & Co., destroying the building and stock. Loss, $30,000. Insured, $30,000.

MILLS, FARM BUIDINGS, &C., AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The White Spring Mills, owned by JAMES S. SHELDON, together with a large barn and Mr. MILLER'S dwelling, two hundred and five sheep, a quantity of grain, flour, &c., were entirely consumed by fire last night. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $10,500.

Montreal Election.

MONTREAL Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Municipal election commenced here on Thursday. The sole inclination to rioting occurred yesterday in the neighborhood of the City Hall, but was checked by the vigorous measures of the authorities.

The Susquehanna River.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The ice is moving in the north branch of the Susquehanna, and the railroad bridges are endangered in consequence of it. The west branch of the river is clear of ice, and the water is falling.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed from this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 25.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 7,000 bales. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES dull at 37½c.@38c. FREIGHTS unchanged.

FROM ALBANY.

The Abolition of the New-York Almshouse Department.

Debate on the Bill Extending Time for the Payment of Taxes.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to determine the claim of JAMES HAY to LEAKE and TATE.

The bills relative to the property destroyed at Quarantine and to regulate the planting of oysters were reported favorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

For the registration of births and marriages in Brooklyn.

To diminish the expense of publication of canvassers' and other official notices.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To abolish the New-York Almshouse Department.

To establish and regulate ferries between New-York and Staten Island. It authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to license as many ferries as they deem proper, and to regulate the rates of fare.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State till April 1, was passed.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25.

Numerous petitions and remonstrances, for and against the Pro Rata bill and on other subjects, occupied the session till nearly 1 o'clock.

The petition of the New-York Institute for the Blind, asking for relief, was reported adversely and the report agreed to.

The bill to repeal the law appropriating 10 per cent excise money to the Inebriate Asylum was reported for the consideration of the House.

The bill to extend the term of the New-York Constables was reported favorably.

The bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to complete the drainage of the Cayuga marshes, was reported by the Committee.

The Senate bill extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State came down.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the enacting clause, on the ground that the Governor last year took ground against the bill, and gave notice that he would not sign any such bill in the simlicity.

Messrs. BINGHAM and ELSWORTH took ground against the position of the Governor, as originating in ignorance of the subject and prejudice.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed—78 to 27.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

AN AVALANCHE OF PETITIONS—DIVORCE AMONG THE INDIANS—SOLID MEN OF NEW-YORK—THE DEATH PENALTY AND INTOXICATING DRINKS—ABOLISHING THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT—INCREASE OF THE RATES OF WHARFAGE—GOVERNOR CHASE IN ALBANY—A WINTER RAINBOW, &C.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

Members come back from their constituents loaded down with all kinds of papers known to legislation. Petitions, remonstrances, notices, bills, etc., lay around loose everywhere. More than an hour was occupied this morning in transferring petitions, alone, from the cabinets of the members to that vast vortex, the Clerk's desk.

Some of them were of a character that entitle them to something beyond the mere mention of the telegraph.

For instance, Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from New-York, asking for the passage of a law creating a Health Department for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, (a Metropolitan dodging of the Constitution,) and that provision be made for the formation and enforcement of a sanitary system, proved to be so necessary by the increased bills of mortality. In presenting this petition, Mr. CONKLING remarked that the names on it represented a real estate of the value of more than *one hundred millions of dollars*. And how many names, think you, were on that roll? Not so many as filled one page of foolscap, and the memorial to which they were appended headed the sheet. Oh, but they were names that have substantial significance, especially when they command "Cashiers," &c., "to pay to the order,' &c. There were William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Auguste Belmont, James Lennox, Shephard Knapp, Hamilton Fish, Moses Taylor, Daniel Drew, Cornelius Van Derbilt, (so capitalized by himself,) and Stephen Whitney, and others of that ilk, whose estates cut up for millions. It is said that the last time Mr. WHITNEY signed his name was to this memorial. Thirty-three names, all told—holding in their possession real estate, the assessed value of which is $100,000,000—an average of more than three millions a piece. Pleasant returns must those horrible first of Mays, Julys, Novembers and Februarys bring to these memorialists. I wonder not that they are solicitous for the health of the good people of the twin cities. It is in the public health—and the consequent ability to pay—that these gentlemen find their reward.

The Tuscarora Indians would solve a question that has puzzled many a learned elf. They petition that the Legislature will give to the braves of their tribe "exclusive powers to grant divorces." So to the poor Indian has come the curse of connubial infelicity. By what have these untutored savages acquired the luxury of divorces, and the relish for *crim. cons.*?

DANIEL WALDO, and some two or three hundred other men and women of Syracuse, petition the Legislature that there shall be no more "slave-hunting on the soil of the Empire State." The man who heads this petition writes a tremulous hand—it reminds me in its wavering lines of the cramped, irregular regularity chirography of "the old man eloquent," of whom Mr. WALDO was a contemporary. You will recollect him as the Chaplain of the House of Representatives—I think while Mr. BANKS was Speaker. He was a Chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, and now draws a pension for services rendered the country when men prayed with the drawn sword and ready rifle in their hands. He must be now nearly, if not quite, 100 years of age, but he still possesses unimpaired the faculties of speech, of mind, of sight, of hearing. The hand vibrates to and fro as he writes; that only indicates advanced years and decaying energies.

GOV. CHASE delivered a lecture here last evening before the Young Men's Association. Preceding that he was dinnered by Gov. MORGAN, and to-day he has been lionizing in the lobby. Several of the thoughtful ones embraced the opportunity to bespeak favorable consideration in the event that the mantle of JEREMIS should drop on his shoulders. Wishing to know whether the distinguished Governor of the Buckeyes thought there was anything in it, I ventured to solicit, when he was king, that I should have "some't nice." The manner in which I was assured of his distinguished consideration in the event indicated, satisfied me that the Governor has at least a hope that he may be chosen from the many that are called.

The weather to-day has a touch of Spring—a trifle of the blast of March with the balm of May. It was charming yesterday—alternating sunshine and showers—as we came back to our several spheres of usefulness, drawn Albanyward up the valley of the Hudson by the attraction of the Capitol, and the traction of the locomotive. As we came to Poughkeepsie, where the Philosopher of the *Tribune* lost himself in investigating whether the "oysters had been caught too soon or cooked too late," it was bright, warm May sunshine. Between Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park there were a succession of April showers—then sunshine and mist, through which came out one of the most beautiful rainbows that mortal eye ever caught the sight of. The snow sparkled in the sunshine as if it were a bed of diamonds, the raindrops,

"Like round and orient pearls,"

hung from the leafless branches of the trees. It was Winter on the earth, Summer in the heavens—reminding of trials of the past and promises of the future. Did you ever witness such a phenomenon in February? Do you believe in signs? Was it a good or a bad omen? If it is accounted good, put me down as a believer. LEO.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTING TAXES—PRESERVING THE BIRDS AND FISHES—STATEN ISLAND FERRY—A NEW CITY DEPARTMENT—DAMAGES AT QUARANTINE—THE CENTRAL PARK—MORE CITY RAILROADS—GOV. CHASE, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

Was there ever a Legislature from which the tax collectors of the State did not ask an extension of time in which to make their final returns? I don't recollect such a case. This year they came late, but by sharp work they already have a bill through the Senate. It passed this morning. Last year Gov. MORGAN vetoed a similar bill; but I presume this year he will sign it. I find as a general rule it is safe to assume that a Governor, in the second and final year of his term, will do exactly the reverse of what he did in the first year.

We had a lively piscatorial discussion in the Senate this morning, on the bill to more effectually protect the birds of the air and the fishes of the waters of the State. Senators HAMMOND, TRUMAN, SPINOLA and COLVIN were eloquent advocates of the prohibition of killing and destroying. Senators LAPHAM, GRANT and WARNER were verbose on the other side. The immediate point in dispute was, first, the exemption of suckers, and, second, the propriety of exempting JOHN BLOWN'S tract from the general operations of the bill. Finally the cupidity of the fishermen prevailed over the lovers of the little warblers of the grove, and the bill, which was on its final passage, was recommitted with a view of considering "suckers" in Committee of the Whole, but in such a manner (thanks to the watchfulness of Senator SPINOLA,) that it still retains its place on the General Orders. Won't all those who love the twitter of the sparrow, the chirp of the wren, the carol of the robin, the call of the cat-bird, help us to make Senators vote right on this bill that secures these feathered songsters immunity from vagabond boys and heartless men? Won't all the "little ones at home" put in a plea "to papa in the Senate," that he will make statute laws against the annihilation of the pets of the homestead?

JAMES HAY comes before the Senate again, to-day—comes recommended "for consideration" by the Judiciary Committee of the body—which implies that he has rights. But I guess all he will ever get will be by implication alone.

Senator HAMMOND, from a Joint Committee, made up of the Committees of Commerce and Judiciary, reported, this morning, a bill creating a Board of Commissioners to ascertain and determine the loss sustained by the State and by individuals by the burning of the Quarantine establishment at Staten Island. The award of the Commissioners is to be final, without appeal, and the county must pay whatever they determine. WARD HUNT, of Onieda; ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, and PETER B. SWEENEY, of New-York, are named as the Commissioners. This may be all fair, but there will be many who will not be able to see why this matter should be taken from the courts and given to a tribunal specially created. Some will be a little puzzled to discover the justice that declares in advance the guilt of one party, and awards damages against the accused without a hearing and without appeal. It seems at first sight to be breaking down all the rights of individuals and of communities—questioning the integrity of the juries, the firmness and impartiality of the Judiciary, and retaliating for a temporary lawlessness by a deliberate assault upon our system of government, that must inflict a permanent damage.

Speaking of Quarantine, Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill this morning which gives to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, the right to grant licenses to run ferry boats between the City and Staten Island.

Mr. ROBERTSON has introduced his bill to create a Department of Public Charities and Correction. I send you the bill entire. It is simply to abolish the Board of Ten Governors, and to vest their powers and duties in three commissioners, to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. Does this kind of special legislation reward those who project it? My experience is that it does not!

There have been about two hundred bills noticed and reported in the Assembly since the recess. Among the rest are two or three new Railroad projects. One for a route through Lexington and Fifth avenues; a second across the City through Houston-street, from the Houston-street Ferry on the East River to the Christopher-street Ferry on the Hudson; and a third—a comprehensive one—to lay tracks in all streets, lanes, avenues, alleys or roads in which they are not now laid. There was also notice given of a bill to incorporate a new Gas Company in the City. Good. The more of them the better it will be for the people. The Companies now in existence make profits that double the stock about once in five years, and then pay ten to fifteen per cent. on the increased capital. If a new Company, or a half-dozen of them, will stop the extortions of the old Companies, let us have them by all means.

The Central Park Commissioners—their past and proposed expenditures—are being criticised quite freely in legislative circles. They had a bill to a third reading, yesterday, which gave them about $5,000,000, in addition to what they had already expended, and which they have now on hand. The demand for so enormous an amount naturally invites inquiry, and creates a feeling that they are making quite too lavish an expenditure of the public money. When the Clerk announced the third reading of the bill giving the Commissioners the amount asked, Mr. CONKLING, of your City, moved that it be recommitted, with a view to investigating the character of the work done and to be done, and to ascertain whether such a change of the plan could not be made as would reduce the proposed expenditures to a sum approximating that originally contemplated. Some of the statements made by Mr. C. must be startling to taxpayers, and I annex a summary of them.

The original cost of the ground for the Park was $5,000,000. In addition the City paid $275,000 for the State property within its limits. The land for the proposed extension northerly will cost $1,000,000 more, making a total cost for the ground of $6,275,000.

The plan adopted for the improvement of this land called for an expenditure of $1,188,418—to which the Commissioners added "for contingencies," the liberal sum of $311,582—making a total of $1,500,000, which was to complete the Park.

When the Commissioners asked an additional sum of $2,500,000, to expend in completing the work, and a further sum of $2,500,000 to keep it in repair, the Assembly, by resolution, called upon them to report the amount already expended by them, and also estimates showing for what purpose the further sum of $5,000,000 was required. In answer, we have a statement, showing that instead of a million and a half, the expenditures have already reached $1,813,094 29—over three hundred thousand dollars more than was first estimated to be necessary; that they had on hand unexpended, $269,572; that in addition for work already marked out, and which is specified, they will need $2,456,433, to be increased to $2,500,000 by "work connected with the future supply and distribution of water, not practicable now to be estimated." Then they want a principal, ($2,500,000,) the interest of which shall not exceed $150,000 per annum, with which to keep the Park in order. Here is a total for improvements alone of $7,082,666, which, added to the cost of the land, makes the Park stand us in—in round figures—the handsome sum of $13,357,666. This is much more than the Erie Canal cost originally—more than the Hudson River Railroad cost—more than the cost of any public park in Europe.

But, enormous as is this sum, it is by no means certain that it would be sufficient to complete and make perfect all the work projected. Experts who ought to know feel no hesitation in expressing their opinion that at least $3,000,000 more will be required for the improvement of the grounds, and another $2,000,000 for the erection of the buildings now contemplated or suggested. The Commissioners themselves appear to concede the fact that their estimates do not cover all that may be necessary—for, in their reply to the inquiry of the Assembly, after submitting their estimates, they continue with these paragraphs:

"Seldom do the nature of the ground to be improved and the character of the proposed improvement combine to add, as in the present case, so much to the proverbial uncertainty of all estimates of work to be done.

The surface of the park, naturally broken and rough, is underlaid with ledges of rock constantly cropping out or coming so near to the surface, as to render it impracticable to proceed with any substructure, without dealing with the rock. Actual results only, will furnish any entirely reliable data of cost.

The principal parks of Europe, once royal hunting grounds, have gradually yielded their seclusion to the public demands, and have, during a series of years, been changing from fields to parks. The improvement in this instance—that of the construction of a public ground for the recreation of great numbers of people, and the organizing of the modes of use and enjoyment of the ground, so that each may be secured and protected in the class of recreation he may elect, is a new undertaking.

The term park is not very definite; to one mind it carries the idea of a field of grass, with trees; to another an organized pleasure ground for a large city, so arranged as to be convenient to all those desiring its enjoyment, with adequate protection and accommodation."

The importance of this subject—the deep interest which the people of New-York have in the Park—and the enormous expenditures contemplated, have justified this somewhat lengthy *resume* of the facts presented by Mr. CONKLING. I say facts, to distinguish his statements, which are from official reords, and about which there can be no doubt, and to distinguish them from other statements which impugn the management of the expenditures, about which there may be entertained great doubts. I have not paid much attention to the complaints that to incompetent, unskilled men have been intrusted duties requiring professional study and intelligence. The proper authorities should investigate and determine for themselves how serious have been the losses sustained through incompetency or indifference.

When the Park was projected, it was hoped and determined that politics should have no *status* in the Board of management. It is alleged that this wise and safe rule has been overlooked, and that the partisanship which threatens to destroy all our public institutions has obtained supremacy in the Commission. This may be true, or it may not. Both the President of the Board and the Comptroller are warm partisans, but of opposite political beliefs, and all, or nearly all, of the subordinate members of the Commission have obtained notoriety as politicians.

It is also said that there is profit in being a Commissioner—profit to be made from disbursements—profit to be made by accommodations at Bank where the large fund of the Commission is kept on deposit. These sayings, also, may or may not be true. Likely they are not; but where millions are disbursed without contracts, the suspicion is natural, especially when those having the disposition of those disbursements betray an inordinate desire to have appropriations go through unquestioned.

The select Committee appointed to investigate Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN'S charges of corruption is still in session, making inquiries—fishing perhaps. They deliberate under lock and key. No Senators are admitted, or I might obtain information of what is done by the Committee as I get posted about Executive sessions.

Gov. CHASE remained in the city until this morning. Last evening he met at a dinner, given by one of the political gentlemen of this city, many distinguished politicians from this State. The Presidency was incidentally discussed, and some indications given of a preference for the distinguished guest present.

LEO.

We are now Prepared to Show Our Stock of Boys' Goods, in the manufacturing and getting up of which we have taken great care, being all new and fresh goods, imported expressly for our Spring sales.

Knowing that good goods are cheaper than cheap ones, and that the articles offered by us will be of the best materials, and having in Mr. ISELTON, late of Genin's, the surest guarantee of good taste in the getting up, we invite our friends to examine the stock.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Why is my boy so perverse and my daughter so difficult to manage?—The fault may be partly in yourself and partly in them. A phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will answer the question.

Rupture Varicocele, Piles, Prolapsus Ani, and enlarged veins of the extremities. Physicians and others are invited to examine the new appliances for the above maladies at No. 448 Broome-st.
J. W. RIGGS, M. D.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special Inducements to the trade and local agencies.

MARRIED.

DEXTER—FARLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul, by Rev. Annet Lafont, HENRY H. DEXTER to MARY A. V., eldest daughter of the late Wm. C. Farley.

MYERS—SWALLOW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, JOHN F. MYERS, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Miss JANE SWALLOW, of New-York.

SNYDER—STORRS.—At Hamilton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. G. Graves, Rector, HENRY D. H. SNYDER, Jr., of Port Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., to Miss CLARA B. STORRS, of Eaton, Madison County, N. Y.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, MARTHA DAVIS, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of her daughters, Mrs. B. F. Howe and Mrs. Caroline R. Denel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 4 Bond-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 25, ANN ELIZA G. LINDSAY, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock.

EMMET.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 25, in the 55th year of her age, MARY BYRD TUCKER, relict of the late Prof. Emmet of the University of Virginia.

The funeral service will be held at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family, and of her son, Dr. Emmet, are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Virginia papers will please copy.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 24, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 56 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family, the members of the First Troop Washington Greys, and the butchers of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 3d-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCGLADE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 25, MARY, widow of the late Thomas McGlade, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son Thomas, and sons-in-law D. Geary, J. Flynn, P. McCafferty and D. J. Driscoll are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 West 21st st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 25, aged 1 year and 8 months, AMELIA TAYLOR GRAY, only daughter of Robert H. and Amelia Gray.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 276 Henry-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MEEKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 26, after a short illness, Mr. GABRIEL MEEKER, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family, and the members of Dr. Adams' congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Madison-square Church. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment by the 8½ o'clock train of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 26, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, GILBERT W. OLIVER, aged 65 years and 8 months.

☞ Orange and Sullivan County papers please copy. Full particulars of the funeral in to morrow's paper.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 23, PHEBE J. PETERS, wife of John S. Ketcham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Alex. Davison, No. 100 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of heart disease, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at the residence of his son, Dr. E. N. Chapman, Col. PHINEAS CHAPMAN, aged 69 years and 8 months.

His remains will be taken to Redding, Conn., and buried from the Congregational Church at that place at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Feb. 28.

FOOT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, of congestion of the lungs, SIBELIA, wife of Andrew Foot, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 354 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

ROORBACH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 26, MARY FARRINGTON, relict of John Ogilvie Roorbach, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 28 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Friends' Meeting-house, in Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 24, FREDERICK MASON, aged 73 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity. His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Charles Stanton, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CROSBY.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, in Bond-st., on Friday, Feb. 24, Mrs. SAMUEL D. CROSBY, aged 34 years.

Her remains were taken to her native place, Thompson, Conn.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 26, infant son of George H. and Frances S. Allen.

BEAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sabbath morning, Feb. 26, of inflammation of the brain, AMANDA ELDORA, daughter of Franklin J. and Amanda M. Bean, aged 4 years.

The friends of her parents, and those of her uncles, William T. and John S. Shelley, and the families of F. O. J. Smith and Stokem, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from No. 142 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

DEWEY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 26, JOSEPH S. DEWEY, Jr., son of Joseph S. and Harriette Dewey, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Southport for interment.

TOWNSEND.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 24 SUSAN B., wife of Wm. B. Townsend, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

MORSS.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday morning, Feb. 25, ALFRED, youngest child of James and Josephine Morss, aged 2 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 Grand-st., Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Washington City and Newburyport, Mass., papers please copy.

WILTSIE.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, ELIZA A., wife of George Wiltsie, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

FERREIRA.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Feb. 24, JOAQUIM CESAR MATTOSO MAIA FERREIRA, only child of José de S. M. and Margaret M. Ferreira, aged 5 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Peekskill, on Monday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 24, MARY H. ALLEN, aged 47 years, 7 months and 26 days.

SMITH.—At Hartford, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 20, after a few days' illness, LUCY MORRIS wife of Deacon Normand Smith, in the 71st year of her age.

BRINTON.—At her home, Wawassan, Chester County, Penn., on Monday Feb. 20, in the 30th year of her age, HARRIET M., wife of Caleb Brinton, Jr., and daughter of Gen. John A. Granger, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

Warmly loved for her intelligence, sincerity, and amiable qualities, the bitterness of her death is tempered by the conviction that, having fully discharged the duties of friend, child, wife and mother—her gentle spirit freed from a lingering, painful sickness—through the blessed covenant, that "he will gather the lambs in his bosom," is forever more at rest.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 95, Feb. 25, 1860.
41, 32, 78, 48, 23, 37, 35, 45, 28, 67, 5, 16, 53.

Class No. 96, Feb. 25, 1860.
4, 37, 49, 62, 6, 25, 21, 66, 10, 26, 55, 57, 17.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 25, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

W. C. BRYANT, ESQ.,
will preside at the Republican Meeting, Cooper Institute THIS EVENING.

A LECTURE ON DIPHTHERIA.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23 1860.

DR. H. S. GILBERT—DEAR SIR: IN VIEW OF the epidemic which is now prevailing in our community, causing such fear and apprehension, known as "Diphtheria or malignant sore throat," and being personally acquainted with you and your standing in your profession, and being aware that you are versed in its treatment, we would request you to favor our citizens with a lecture on the subject, at as early a day as will suit your convenience. Yours, respectfully, C. S. Spencer, No. 49 London-terrace; James M. Smith, No. 165 West 34th-st.; John Nesbit, No. 119 East 21st-st.; Jno. Quackenbush, No. 114 West 33th-st.; P. C. R. Wyke, John W. Marshall, F. H. Lane, Francis Kinna.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1860.

Hon. C. S. Spencer, Hon. James M. Smith, Hon. Jno. Quackenbush, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of the 23d inst., requesting me to deliver a lecture on *Diphtheria*. In view of the insidious approach and formidable nature of the disease, I think it logic to be well and generally understood. I therefore, cheerfully comply with your request, and would respectfully name Monday evening, Feb. 27, 1860, when I shall be pleased to deliver the lecture. Very truly yours. H. S GILBERT,
No. 206 East 20th-st.

The above lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, above 4th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, which is to be followed by a course by Dr. GILBERT on the Lungs and Digestive Organs, consisting of Five Lectures. Tickets to admit a lady and gentlemen, $1 50; single tickets for the course, $1; single admission, 25 cents. to be had at the door on Monday, after 12 M. The lectures to be illustrated with rich and splendid preparations.

ALL WHO SUFFER WITH PILES
Should procure a box of Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It never fails to produce a permanent cure. Reference given to the most respectable persons in this City who were cured by this article, after trying all other remedies which had failed.
AGENT, NO. 158 BOWERY, N. Y.

☞ REMOVAL.—
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO.,
Have removed from No. 27 Wall st. to
No. 3 Nassau-st.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER and Zylobalsamum has now been in use over twenty years, and received the commendations of some of the most eminent men of this country and Europe. "It is not a dye," but restores gray hair to its natural color by strengthening the roots, and capillary vessels from which the color is obtained, and generally after only a few applications. It does not soil the finest linen, and is easily applied. Read the following from Rev. S. E. Morley, pastor Congregational Church, Attleboro, Mass.: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the "Crown of Glory," which belongs to old men, to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the principal dépôt, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth st., New-York, and by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1¾ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; bassolais, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

A CAPITAL NUMBER.

The LEDGER will be ready to-day, at 11 o'clock, as usual. It is full of good things, from the to-be-continued tale to the shortest item, including a number of complete short STORIES, POEMS, ESSAYS, EDITORIALS, SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE, CHESS, ANECDOTES, CURRENT ITEMS, WIT AND WISDOM, &c., &c. The installment given in this number of the beautiful story of THE LOST DEEDS, is very interesting; and the same may be said of the installment of THE BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER. Tim Murphy, in the latter tale, is one of the best characters that has ever been introduced into a story.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Which will be published THURSDAY MORNING, will contain the fifth
FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.
These letters are commanding the attention of Parents, Teachers, Clergymen and all persons interested in Sunday Schools.
Dr. TYNG, who has had a long experience in this work, is eminently fitted to write on this subject.
Also,
A SERMON,
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Terms.—By mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

FACTS.

DIPHTHERIA.—This malignant and ofttimes fatal complaint will readily yield to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS. It commences with sore throat, headache, hoarseness, sore lips, sore eyes, followed by fever, inflammation, and congestion, forming a false membrane in the throat, causing suffocation and death. If Radway's Ready Relief is applied to the throat, chest and head, and full doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS *given every six hours* until free evacuations from the bowels take place, the life of the patient will be saved and speedy recovery follow.

SCARLET FEVER, PUTRID SORE THROAT, MEASLES, MUMPS, and CROUP.—RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and READY RELIEF, administered in cases where the above malad

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new three story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, No. 69 Lewis-st., near Fulton-st., with 2 lots, 25 feet 10 inches by 100 feet 6 inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both as regards its location and being finished in a thorough manner; Croton, Reservoir water, &c. Possession given immediately. If the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLY LOCATED HOUSE No. 3 West 14th-st.; 3 stories, brick, on Spingler House, 17 years unexpired. The house is 25x60; has all the modern improvements; ground rent $400; price only $12,000. Also, for sale, the property No. 754 Broadway, southeast corner of 8th-st., subject to the present lease, which expires 1861; lot 25x80; house 26x76; 46 on Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; has 17 years to run, with renewals. Also, for sale, No. 116 Lexington-av., No. 13 Send-st.; Nos. 79 and 80 West 43d-st. Apply to E. J. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment frame houses and lots, at Nos. 49 and 50 Broome-st., corner of Lewis; corner house has two stores, and only are now occupied. The above property has a front on Lewis-st. of 75 feet and can be easily improved. Also, 3 lots with a brick and frame-house on each lot, at Nos. 42 and 43 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. These lots are about 23 by 100 feet each, and have a clear run to the street of some 25 feet. For particulars apply at No. 69 Lewis-st., corner of Broome, or of D. ROBINS, No. 128 Lexington-av., near 29th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 26 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 6½ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 90 feet—lot 100 feet deep. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are situated in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 20 ABINGdon-place, three stories and attic; also No. 51 Hammond-st., three stories, new; No. 6 Warren-place, Harlem-st., three stories; No. 12 Hammond-st., brown stone, three stories; all first-class houses, with modern improvements and high basements; also, No. 115 sullivan-st., front and rear house, 26x100; also, two lots, 25x100, each on 7th av. between 47th and 48th sts., east side. Apply to N. ROE and S. D. WILSON, office No. 280 Variek-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 148 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnaces, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,000. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 65 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Central grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall on the Harlem Railroad, a well-built two-story house with basement and attic, also wing attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st. Only five minutes walk from the depot. For full particulars, inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 126 6th-av., or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The 5 story english basement house and stable No. 26 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., having all the modern conveniences and well arranged, will be sold or exchanged, and a small place in the country taken in part payment. Apply to the owner, No. 106 West st., up stairs.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE ON Brooklyn Heights, No. 93 Pierrepont-st. Lot 37½ feet front and 48 feet rear, by 95 feet in depth. House of brick, 3 story, basement and sub-cellar; in good condition, with all the modern improvements; first-class brick stable attached. Location one of the best in the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The four-story house, No. 37 10th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25.4x70 feet; on lower stories three rooms deep; lot half the block. The whole or part of the furniture would be sold with the house if desired. Possession 1st May next. Terms advantageous. For cards of admission apply to H. HENNEQUIN & CO., No. 49 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWN stone-front house, No. 56 St. Marks-place, containing all modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect repair. Lot 25 by 100 feet deep. Lease 25 by 60 feet. Terms easy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000; half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, No. 1 W. corner of 8th and South 8th sts., known as No. 1 Aster place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 155 West 44th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH-st. The new and elegant four-story brown stone house No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in every respect a first-class one, having been very carefully built with all the modern improvements; is now in good order, and will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms. For particulars, and for permission to see the house apply to WM. M. BUSH, No. 81 Broadway.

FOR SALE,—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, with furniture (if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted, and papered and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to T. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

BROOKLYN LOTS TO LEASE.—18 LOTS, with wharf fronting the Gowanus Canal, 184 feet east side of Nevins-st., suitable for a lumber or coal yard; has a brick stable on the premises. Will be let for a term of years. Apply to DANIEL CURTIS, No. 36 Beaver-st., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x55 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 32x100, house 30x50, first-class three story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 De Graw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—$6,800—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, and 16 years lease of lot, No. 89 East Broadway, Rutgers lease, with covenant for renewal. House 25x50, lot 25x80. Ground rent only $170. Has bath-room, gas, range, &c., and will rent readily for $1,050. Apply to S. BROWN, No. 191 Fulton-st., or W. R. WOOD, No. 203 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 36th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIDUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 25 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire proof building, 100 feet square, and first-class engine with an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ROW OF NEW BROWN-STONE houses on Storms' lease, north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all 4 stories, brown stone, and contain all the modern conveniences, at prices to suit the times, viz., $12,000 each. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 38 East 36th-st., in very fine order, and with immediate possession, as the owner has gone abroad. It has all the improvements, and will be sold for less than $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 20 East 23d-st. It is in first-rate order, handsomely painted and frescoed, contains all the modern improvements, together with an ice-house in yard. For terms, which are easy, apply to WM. H. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3 STORY high stoop house in 31st-st., 18.9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 208 Pearl-st., or at No. 40 East Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL and hall property, suitable for first-class boarders, at Morrisania, for a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, from $10,000 to $13,000, below 35th-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 303 HENRY-st.; lot 24x76 feet; house 21x40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, in complete order for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For particulars apply on the premises, or of S. G. ROGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes, to let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, ON THE corner part of 55th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to MORGAN & SON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. MAYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW HOUSES ON 7D-AV., between 31st and 32d sts., with stores and basements; modern improvements on each floor. Price, $7,500, are rented for $962. Term easy. Also, four new brown-stone houses in 32d st., three stories and basement high-stoop, first-class houses, 19 by 50 feet. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETHERD, No. 136½ East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE mansion-house and 14 lots of ground (being the late residence of Mr. Large,) on Clinton, Union and President streets, South Brooklyn with stables green house, &c.; grounds beautifully laid out. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house 20x53, lot 98 6, No. 58 west 25th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. As the owner will leave the City, it will be sold at a bargain, and most of the money can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE AND thoroughly-built mansion, No. 17 West 33th-st., occupied by T. C. Rossiter, will be for rent after the 1st of May. It is admirably arranged and adapted for a large family or first-class female school. For particulars and cards of permission to see the premises, apply to E. PARMLY, No. 13 Bond-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW MODERN HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, No. 311 West 22d-st., complete in all respects and ready for delivery on the 1st of May. Price $11,000. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 45 Barrow-st.; gas and Croton water, with vault under sidewalk, in good order. Possession can be had 1st of April. Price $4,250. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of C. W. PRICE, No. 61 West Washington place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE up-town lots, the first-class, three-story, with attic basement and sub-cellar, dwelling house, 26x55, and lot 25x100, in fee No. 35 Market-st., New-York. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 56 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20 feet by 50 feet to second story; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 8 inches. Apply on the premises, or at No. 192 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a very select plot of ground of 11 acres, with fine river front running from King's Bridge road to the Hudson River. Also, a cottage and 3 acres near Tarrytown, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FIRST house west of Lexington-av., south side, a brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements; price $9 500. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 316 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, front house, 25x65; lot, 25x120; situated in the pleasantest part of West 14th-st., with or without furniture. Apply to ISRAEL MINOR, No. 71 John-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO THREE-STORY high-stoop basement and counter cellar houses and lots, on north side 50th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES PHOTOGRAPHED.—Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their country seats would facilitate the sale by having them handsomely photographed to show their style of architecture, &c. Cost moderate. Specimens may be seen at the office of PEALE, HOPKINS & CO., Photographers, No. 15 Hudson-st.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. B. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—THE HANDsome cottage on Staten Island, known as the Livingston Cottage, on Richmond-av., 2 miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. There are 7 or 8 rooms in the cottage of small size, a pretty cottage and grounds, with room for several horses in the stable, with supply of ice and vegetables, ice free, vegetables at market prices. Rent, $700.

ALSO, TO RENT—A cottage known as the Stone Cottage, on the sea shore, and one of the most desirable locations on Staten Island. A plain house, plainly furnished, rent $1,000 for the season; stable room for 3 or 4 horses. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., a handsome country residence, containing 4½ acres of land; the place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country; the house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine outbuildings of every description. The grounds are tastefully laid out, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit; the place is but a mile and a half from the railroad depot, 9 trains daily. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—A very desirably situated and convenient two-story frame dwelling-house, with large kitchen, and six rooms on first floor, four rooms on second story, and finished room in garret; Liddle's heater, Rollhaw's range, gas and fixtures, good and convenient barn, hennery, garden, fruit and ornamental trees, with about two acres of land, well of best water, good cistern, with pump in kitchen. Part of the house furniture and all the garden and other tools, can be had at a small cost. The above can be exchanged for a suitable dwelling-house in New-York. Apply to, or address B. E. STAATS, No. 233 Pearl-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE—TO LEASE FOR TWO years—a furnished house and 2 acres of land The proprietor, being about to leave the country, wishes to lease his premises. The house is beautifully located on a slope of ground and surrounded by fruit, forest and ornamental trees. There is an excellent stable and carriage house, with the recent improvements; attached is a good kitchen garden with the usual small fruits. Water and gas in the house. Terms, for the whole, $1 000 per annum. Also, for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depot and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st., in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about ten acres of land connected with it, embracing a good orchard and garden. Its location is one of the most desirable the village affords. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land with dwelling-house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BERRS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant country residence is on the Connecticut River, 4 hours from New-York, and is situated on the skirts of a beautiful grove on an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. The buildings are of stone, 2½ stories high, containing all the modern improvements, handsomely frescoed and finished in the very best style. As much land may be had as desired. Will be sold very low, on easy terms. Address F. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

TO LET—AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE County, a cottage house, partially furnished; has four rooms on first and second floor, good cellar and kitchen, with well and rain water on the premises; a good garden and handsome lawn. Only nine miles from Newburgh, and three minutes' walk from the Branch Erie Railroad Depôt. Rent only $150 for six months, or $300 per year. Possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD CALDWELL on the premises, or to JOSEPH PINKHAM, No. 71 South-st., New York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—One hour's ride from New York by the New-York and New-Haven railroad, a half a mile from the Mamaroneck Depôt; there are about 2 or 3 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn garden, &c., and well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New York.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of tast-fully-ornamented grounds; with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLOVE ROAD, STATEN Island, 10 minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, good new house, 32x40, 15 rooms, barn, carriage-house &c., all new; fine lawn and good vegetable garden 2½ acres, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; will be sold together with the furniture. For price or terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c. in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. B. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—3½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, two miles from the depôt, City of Rahway, N. J. It is a most desirable place for a business man; cars run hourly, buildings large and in good order, location remarkably healthy; three apple and one peach orchard. It is unincumbered, and will be sold or exchanged for good paying property. Price $12,000. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence, in Orange, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church Depôt, consisting of a modern built house and grounds handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, with a great variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 367 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A well-furnished house beautifully situated immediately on the Narrows, with stable, garden, and all things necessary for a delightful residence. Any person desiring such a place will do well to examine the premises, as the position cannot be surpassed. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 20 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

YONKERS.—ON HILL-PLACE, FOR SALE OR to let, a first-class new brick house; 12 large rooms; finished with all the modern improvements; lot 75x150 feet; four minutes' walk from the depôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village; price $9,000; rent $960. Apply to F. B. MILES, No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling house in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 10 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau st., corner Pine.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Chatham Four Corners, new house and barn, four acres of good land, nearly 400 fruit trees, near the depôt, on rising ground, with prospect unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire of L. A. BRIGHAM, No. 4 New-st., New York; or of THOMAS F. MESICK, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 83x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 156 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE CONtaining 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; fine shade and fruit trees; grape arbor and stable; lot 83x140; price, $5,000; only $1,000 down. Also, two larger houses; splendid location. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 81 Wall-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

TO LET—IN SOUTH YONKERS, NEAR SPUYten Duyvel two or three furnished cottages, with every convenience, and in the midst of extensive grounds; very accessible to the City, with every convenience for gentlemen's families. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees, 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to MR. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, one of the most desirable residences on the Hudson, only half an hour from 31st st. Price $10,000. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 1,439 City Post-office. Applicants will please name price and location of property offered.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Possession from the 1st of April. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn., one acre of ground, carriage house, garden, &c.; modern built, and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Price $4 500, or will rent for $350 unfurnished, or $500 furnished. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of S. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

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TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HIGH-BASEMENT houses, with the modern improvements: No 1 Washington-square corner of Bleecker and Bank sts., three story house, rent $850; three-story and attic, large house, No. 174 West 21st-st., $600; three story house No. 168 West 26 h st $650; three story house No. 278 West 19th st., $750; three-story house No. 100 West 24th-st., $750. Three-story house No. 2 Christopher-place, (West 24th st.) $750; three-story house No. 117 9th-av., $650; the next 2½-story brick house No. 165 West 17th st., $350. Also the following English-basement houses: four-story house (narrow) No. 315 West 22d-st., $600; two of the brown-stone houses in West 23d-st., between 7 h and 8th avs. (north side) at $1,000 each; three story house No. 249 West 36th-st., $400; three story house No. 174 West 39th-st., $450; and others from $400 upwards. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

$750.—TO LET—FOR FOUR YEARS AND ONE month, from April 1st, 1860, at $750 per year, the two and a half story brick house, in West 12th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; it was painted thoroughly last Summer; has gas in the twelve rooms; range and wash-tub in the kitchen; hot and cold baths; connecting street-area; yard about 25x65 feet, full of shrubbery and flowers, blooming from May to October; the dining-room, parlors and front chamber are thoroughly warmed by the celebrated "Etna Heater" in the basement dining-room; the furniture, gas &c., for the twelve rooms cost $1,700, and will be sold for $1,000 cash, and short approved bank paper. Inquire, between 11 and 12 o'clock daily, of PETER A. H. JACKSON, House Agent, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; all the modern improvements; rent, $700. Also, 3 story brown-stone front houses in 46th st., between 5th and 6th ave.; rent, $500, each, 4-story brown-stone front houses near 5th-av., in 45th-st.; rent, $1,200. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE STOry and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extensions, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th-av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, THE premises known as Pewter Mug situated in Frankfort-st., in rear of Tammany Hall, 28 feet front and rear by 114 feet deep. For particulars, apply to M. E. COWN, No. 282 Henry-st., or JAS. H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

A LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—Several small rooms; 2 large basement to let in Fulton and Gold sts., with power; also, 2 floors at No. 142 Fulton-st., 25x85 feet; 4 rooms 20x30; possession immediately; well lighted and low rents. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

BROADWAY STORE.—TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms to a good tenant, a most eligible location as a business stand, in close proximity to the large hotels. For further particulars apply on the premises to STEPH. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 259 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9 hs., house 21x57; replete with all modern improvements, and in perfect order; possession given immediately; rent low to a good tenant. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE LOFT, NO. 96 FULTON-ST., being 160 feet on Fulton, and 20 feet on William-st. Also, the basement and under cellar, now occupied as wholesale liquor business. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar and sub-cellar, 42x200 feet. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL st., next to the corner of Wall. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 580 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—BASEMENT NO. 84 JOHN-STREET with cellar and vault, and third loft, southwest corner of John and William sts., 27 by 75 feet. Vacant lot to lease on 32d-st., between 10th and 11th ave. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A M.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 282 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 183 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 80, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 15s and 15s East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 73 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 26 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 32 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN BOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 251 SOUTH-STREET, EXtending to Water st., (between Pike and Rutgers sts., well adapted for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Two lots on West-st., corner of Franklin-st., 20x80 feet; two lots on Franklin-st. in rear of above, 22x100 feet. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NO. 105 FULTON AND NO. 56 Ann-st., running through the entire block. Inquire of ALONZO SLOTE, with Treadwell & Co., No. 129 Fulton-st.

TO

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
MORTON-STREET PROPERTY.
The model two-family double house, Nos. 78 and 78½ Morton-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., will be sold at auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Whoever wishes to secure a good house, admirably designed for two select economical families, with all the modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., will do well to examine said property to-day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday) Feb. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 48 William-st., near Wall;

REGULAR SALE.

20 shs. Merchants' Bk.	20 shs. Union Bk.
10 shs. Man. & Mer. Bk.	100 shs. Bk. of Common'th.
300 shs. Adriatic ins.	50 shs. Peter Cooper Ins.
20 shs. Relief Ins.	40 shs. Imp. & Trad. Ins.
10 shs. Mercant. F. Ins.	40 shs. Irving Ins.
20 shs. Howard Ins.	25 shs. Washington Ins.
40 shs. Hope Ins.	15 shs. Home Ins.
40 shs. Knickerb'ker S. Co.	50 shs. Fireman's F. Ins.
20 shs. North River Ins.	50 shs. Rutger's Ins.
30 shs. Kings Co. Ins.	120 shs. Lenox Ins.
50 shs. Columbia Ins.	20 shs. Excelsior Ins.
20 shs. Merchants' Ins.	40 shs. Stuyvesant Ins.

$4,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Detroit and Mil. R. R. 2d mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Hancock Co. (Ill.) 6 per cent. Bd's.
$500 Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. Bd's. Water Stock.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 48 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, and Stock-Broker,
No. 48 William-st., near Wall.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Belonging to the estate of John L. Tilton, Esq.,
On MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, as above, at the elegant residence No. 152 21st st., six doors from 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, embracing elegant rosewood parlor suites, 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, a beautiful instrument; parlor furniture, all in solid re-wood, covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; French vases; Italian bronzes, marble pedestals, paintings, &c., with every description of superb chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, and beautiful works of art; rich China, glassware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MURRAY-HILL LOTS.
ADRIAN A. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
30TH-ST.—4 lots N. S., 80 feet W. of 4th-av.
ALSO,
29-AV.—4 lots S. E. corner 53d-st.
TERMS LIBERAL.—Maps and particulars at 35 Wall-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEDFORD-AVENUE AND ON CLOVE ROAD, BROOKLYN.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BEDFORD-AVENUE—The three story and attic brownstone front house on Bedford-av., directly opposite Morton-street, 23x66 feet; lot 23x100. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, connecting with sewer and in perfect order.
Also, two lots on the southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st.; each lot 25x100 feet.
CLOVE ROAD—All that certain place or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and known as the Oil-cloth works. For full particulars and map apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON MULBERRY-STREET, WITH CHURCH THEREON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
MULBERRY-ST.—The three valuable lots of ground together with the substantial brick edifice thereon, Nos. 168, 169 and 170 Mulberry-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., and known as the Presbyterian Church, which could be easily altered for business purposes. From the rapid increase in value of property in this vicinity, this sale offers a favorable opportunity for investment. Parties desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the property, as it is the determination of the owners to sell it. Maps of the property and full particulars can be had on application to WM. MATTHEWS, Esq., No. 54 Catharine-st., or JAMES SAMPLE, Esq., No. 45 Catharine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AV AND TWENTIETH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
8TH-AV.—The three brick stores and dwellings on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., known as Nos. 206, 207 and 209 8th-av., having a front on the avenue of 56 feet 4 inches, and on 20th-st. of 79 feet 9 inches.
20TH-ST.—The brick dwelling and lot of ground in the rear of the above, No. 189 20th-st., being 19 feet 8 inches by 50 feet 3 inches in front and 56 feet 4 inches in depth.
JOHN M. KNOX, Referee.
For maps apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction the property of a gentleman leaving the city. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 27, at the elegant residence No. 45 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. The catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.: Seven-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suites, etageres, mirrors, bookcase centre tables, velvets carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil paintings, bronzes, China vases, card tables, cane chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, china and glassware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, shaving stand, armour-à-glace, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c., Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES ON THIRTY-SECOND ST., near 6th-av.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
32D STREET—The two four-story English basement houses and lots Nos. 86 and 86½ West 32d-st., near 6th-av. Lots each about 15 feet front and half the block in depth. Houses 15 by 50; replete with every convenience, and in perfect order.
For full particulars and maps, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MORTGAGE SALE.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) to satisfy a chattel mortgage all the elegant furniture of the five-story residence, No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, tea and dining tables, crockery, glassware, Chinaware, silverware, &c., also a large variety of bedroom furniture, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, kitchen utensils, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 20 RIDGE-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 1 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange: The two story, attic and basement brick-front house and lot No. 20 Ridge-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts. The house contains Croton, &c.; is in good order, and will rent for $550. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of D. T. CHARLES, Executor of estate of Thomas Quirk, deceased.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the pleasantly situated two story frame cottage and lot No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.; it is in good order and in a first-rate neighborhood. For terms and particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., or on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No. 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x87.6. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF WHITE granite ware yellow rockingham, C. C., edged, dipt and fancy goods, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Positive cash sale in lots to suit dealers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, gutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold appertains.
HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 11 A. M., at the stables in 11th-st. near Avenue C, New-York, 21 horses, 8 stages, 2 wagons, 6 sets harness, 1 set blacksmiths' tools, 1 iron safe, office furniture, &c. M. SHANLEY, Jr., Deputy Sheriff, Att'y for Mortgagee.

A. J BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 20 RIDGE-ST.—A. J BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 1 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange: The two story, attic and basement brick-front house and lot No. 20 Ridge-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts. The house contains Croton, &c.; is in good order, and will rent for $550. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine st. By order of D. T. CHARLES, Executor of estate of Thomas Quirk, deceased.

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PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1810, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

DON'T DREAM OF ANY SUCH NONSENSE. GEO. S.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 838 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

$25,000.
FULTON COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS FOR SALE.
They bear 8 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July in each year, at the American Exchange Bank, in this city. They are guaranteed to be strictly legal in every respect, and a first-class security.
A139
$20,000 SCOTT COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 48 William-st. INSURANCE BROOK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec 23, 1859, and unanimously adopted, is now ready for signature, and can be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Receiver, No. 26 Cliff st. The time limited within which it may be signed will expire, March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the first day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting. CHARLES MORAN,
L. A. VAN HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM HOGE,
E. C. READ,
N. PECK,
} Committee.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States Canada, &c.

SYMS & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 57 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FARM MORTGAGES MADE TO THE LA Crosse and Milwaukee, Mi higan and Mississippi, Milwaukee and Horicon, and other Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin. Holders of these securities are requested to call at the Banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$25,000, TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF years, on bond and mortgage on first-class New-York City or Brooklyn property, in sums to suit. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

ATLANTIC, SUN, UNION, PACIFIC, NEW-York Commercial and Orient Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—A WELL-EDUCATED and respectable young man desires to find a party with whom he can have an interest either on shares or salary in the agricultural business. Understands market gardening and fruit-growing practically, and all other branches theoretically; would be a valuable superintendent or foreman for a place of any dimensions, being a good, systematic manager, and well versed in everything connected with the business. Address AGRICULTURIST, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position, and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice house (now filled) is capable of containing from 130 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 75 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000, AN OLD ESTABLISHED business in a country town, a short distance from New-York, which will pay twenty per cent. on the capital invested above expenses. For further particulars apply to JOHN RYCKMAN, Morristown, N. J., or to J. J. FURMAN, at 1arch. Young & Co.'s, 314 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN WHO IS desirous of going to the country on account of sickness in his family, would dispose of his practice in an adjoining city, together with office fixtures, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 166 Chambers-st., from 10 to 11 A. M.

COAL-YARD AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The above yard has every advantage for doing a large business, and is well established; location one of the best in the City. For particulars address, with real name, Box No. 4,063 New-York Post-office.

$3,000.—FOR CASH OR GOOD NOTES or salable property, I will sell the letters-patent on the best little invention now on sale in this City, for this State and several others. There is a fortune in it. Address G. E., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUFACTuring business; may be made to pay $5,000 the first year; good reasons given for selling. Address Box No. 35, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER OR GARDENER.—A party who would wish to take an interest in a supply farm for one of the largest hotels in the City, requiring large quantities of milk, vegetables, pork, &c., can have an opportunity by applying at MAPES' Agricultural Warehouse, No. 126 Nassau-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, AND HOUSE TO LET.—The old-established drug store, No. 377 Greenwich-st., established in 1833. The proprietor retiring from business; a favorable chance for a physician or young man commencing business; terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—ANY PARTy wishing to engage in a safe, profitable and well established manufacturing business in this City, will hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing S L. A., Box No. 2,445 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. Such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons interested or having business with said Committee, will please appear without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
J. H. BRADY,
Committee on Land and Places.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested or having business with said Committee, will please appear without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
MICHIEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Finance.

NOTICE—TO ALL THE CREDITORS OF BENJAMIN R. NORTON, late of Syracuse, N. Y., Jeweler. The undersigned, assignees of B. R. Norton, hereby give notice to all persons having claims under said assignment, that they are required to present the same on or before the 2d day of April next, so that a dividend may be made as soon thereafter as may be practicable.
DAVID HOTCHKISS, and
WM. E. ABBOTT, Assignees
Dated Syracuse, Feb. 15, 1860. of D. R. Norton.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 50 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11:30 and 4 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 9 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave new-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cort andt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MANTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 8 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M. 20, 6½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 8 A. M., 2½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7¼ A. M.; 28, 7¼ A. M.; 29 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P.M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN CODMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York *Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOHN W. CIPPERLY, of the town of Lansingburgh, in the County of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor, individually and as one of the late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO., of the City of Troy, New-York. Notice first published Feb. 20, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. GILBERT ROBERTSON, Jr., County Judge of said County of Rensselaer, at his office, in the City of Troy, in said County, on the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he discharged from his debts, individually and as one of said late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO.
TABOR & HARWOOD, Attorneys for Insolvent.
20f-law10wM* Troy, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—AMOS S. PERRY, of the City of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor, individually and as one of the late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO., of said City of Troy, New-York. Notice first published Feb. 20, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. GILBERT ROBERTSON Jr., County Judge of said County of Rensselaer, at his office, in the City of Troy, in said County, on the 8th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he discharged from his debts individually and as one of said late firm of A. S. PERRY & CO.
TABOR & HARWOOD, Attorneys for insolvent.
20f-law10wM* Troy, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.
20f-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859.
HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 838 Broadway,
TH

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Large Meeting at Cooper Institute.

REPORT FROM THE SABBATH COMMITTEE.

Speeches by Mr. Norman White, Rev. Mr. Cooke, Bishop Janes and Rev. Dr. Hoge.

In response to a call from the Committee that has been at work during the past year to secure a better and more general observance of the Sabbath, there was a very large assemblage at Cooper Institute last evening. The platform was occupied by a large number of clergymen and prominent laymen of the City who take an interest in the Sabbath movement.

Soon after 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. De Witt opened the meeting with a fervent prayer for the Divine blessing upon the work of the Committee and all engaged with that body for the glory of God.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Norman Wite, who presided over the meeting, stated that the object for which it had been called, and said that much more might be done than had yet been done, for a better observance of the Sabbath. The Committee knew when they commenced that there was a work of great magnitude to be done, but there was a great deal that they did not know at that time. What they did not know then must be told no. When the first great meeting was held, it was stated by one of the speakers that in addition to the other revolutions of the Sabbath, there was a theatre in full operation every Sunday evening. The audience was so much surprised at the statement that the speaker was asked whether such was really the case Now they would hear that there is in the City not only one, but a score of theatres in full operation. It was necessary that they should hear these things that they (the Christian public might know what they had to do. One of the objects for which the Committee had worked was to convince the public that they had a deeper aim than the mere enactment of laws. They had striven to make the public mind understand that there was reason in the effort and philanthropy in it. In that work they had met with many obstacles and much vituperation. To those who had used vituperation should not be answered in like manner by those who were engaged in the work of reform. The Committee believed there had been a mistake in the manner of treating the matter. They believed it better to prevent crime than to erect institutions on our Island and to fill them with the fallen. They had worked at the wrong end too long. If they had done their work correctly before, they had not seen such a condition of things now. However, with the knowledge now possessed, the work was in the hands of every citizen, and every citizen was responsible for it. He was glad to be able to say that there was encouragement to go on in the work, and he hoped it would go on and prosper. In conclusion, he introduced to the audience Rev. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Committee.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. COOK.

The Rev. Secretary said that if he were to meet the expectations created by the President, he would speak too long. Therefore, he would only give briefly—yet somewhat in detail, what had been done and what he thought remained to be done. He first alluded to the Sunday liquor traffic. The difficulties under which the Committe labored were vaster than the Committee themselves, or the Christian community understood. At the request of the Committee, the Police Commissioners requested the police to gather statistics of the places in the City, where intoxicating drinks were sold. The result showed that the number was about 8,000, and that more than 5 000 of that number were kept open regularly on the Lord's day. There were also, accessories to the traffic—immense establishments, large enough to contain 2,000 persons, with all the arrangements for public diversion. In these places there was, morning, noon, and night, drinking, sporting, gambling; with and songs, and declamations, and all the arrangements which European skill had invented to assist men down the road to perdition. The investigation which the Committee had given to the subject, showed that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating liquors is intimately associated with Sunday crime. It had been shown that for 18 months, Sunday crime was greater than Tuesday crime. The statistic showing this had been collected by the Committee. In accordance with their promise, the Police Commissioners had the Police to enter complaints against violators of the Sunday laws, and in accordance with their directions, about 26,000 complaints were lodged in the office of the District-Attorney, but, strange to tell, not one of those complaints had been prosecuted to a conviction. The result caused the Commissioners to send a communication to the Legislature, saying that there was no use in making complaints unless the laws were made more strict. The Commissioners of Excise, too, had stated, when asked, that they had granted only some seventy licenses. Why not more? One reason was that, by a decision of the supreme Court, it was held that parties not licensed were not liable to the portion of the act having special reference to the Sunday. There was then a powerful motive for liquor dealers to refrain from taking out licenses. Then the Judiciary of the City, so far as most of the Criminal Courts were concerned, were mainly, not entirely, nominated and elected by the liquor-selling interest, and, also, public sentiment had been drugged and paralyzed. It was under such circumstances that the Committee began their labors. Their first work was to carefully prepare a document in which were statements of the immorality and crime caused by the Sunday liquor traffic. That document was taken up by the respectable Press of the City, and discussed as few documents had been before. Of the respectable Press of the City, he desired to say, that it had done most excellent service in the cause. To the respectable Press they owed much, for in the Sabbath movement, though divided on other subjects, it had presented an unbroken front, and in it the Sunday Press had found itself confronted by a very strong power for good. In opposition to that document circulars had been gotten up in English and German, that purported to have been signed by 446 persons. An investigation of the names showed that 248 of the persons named could not be found in the Directory; 38 were liquor dealers, and 47 clerks' &c. The action of the Police Commissioners on the memorials was worthy of them and of a Christian City. Then came, in the good providence of God, an improvement in the action of the legal authorities. Some of the complaints that had been lying in the District-Attorney's office, were brought before an honest Judge and an honest Jury, and honest verdicts were rendered in twelve cases. It was then said that the cases would be carried to a higher Court, but thus far not one of them had been carried there. What, they might ask, was in the way. It was not mistaken, a partial explanation of the difficulties and delays attending the entire effort to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic might be traced to the existence of a powerful secret organization known as the "Liquor Dealers' Association," composed of more than six thousand members, mostly of foreign birth. The ample funds of this body are furnished by an initiation fee of twenty-one dollars, and an annual payment of four dollars by each member. The objects of this association might be inferred from facts brought to light by the explosion last Summer of the Brooklyn organization—the seceding party laying down a new basis for their association, to the effect that there were to be "no forced levies upon its members for the purpose of influencing courts, public officers, or paying imaginary counsel fees; no dictation of political parties who they shall have for candidates," etc. Besides the occasional boast of political power and success in behalf of this organization, there had been manifold indications of its restraining and disturbing influence in the administration of public justice whenever the rights of the people and the lawlessness of the liquor interest had been in question, as the Excise Commissioners avowed, and as every magistrate knew. The next obstacle, if such it could be called, was the Sunday Press. There were six papers that had done all that could be done by the multiplication of false issues, and by abuse of the Police Commissioners, the Superintendants of Police and the Sabbath Committee. In that respect he would not say all he knew of the matter. It was sufficient to say that the onset had been so violent against the Police Commissioners and the Sabbath Committee that the effect had been sympathy in their favor, and he was not sure but the Committee owed the Sunday Press a vote of thanks for what they had done for the progress of the Sabbath movement. Its opponents became alarmed, and a meeting was called by them at Volks Garten, but there was not a large attendance. Some twenty-odd Vice-Presidents were elected, and twenty-two resolutions were read and passed, and "liberty" was secured for the Bowery for all coming time. The respectable Germans were indignant that the German should be held responsible for the sentiments uttered at that meeting, and the result was a very large meeting of the German people in Cooper Institute, in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath. That meeting had resulted in a great deal of good abroad as well as in the City. He had with him an extract from a paper published in Berlin, acknowledging in a gratifying manner, the receipt of a report of that meeting. He would now say a word as to the results of the Committee's labors. It had been claimed, however strange it might appear, that the strict observance of the Sabbath is unfriendly to morality. It was said that while the utmost freedom was allowed in Paris there was no drunkenness there; while in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where there were strict Sunday laws, the amount of drunkenness was enormous. He had not time to enter into an extended reply to the false inferences drawn; he would only reply to these allegations by stating that 87 per cent. of the crime committed here in New-York was by foreigners, and only 13 per cent. by native-born Americans. And he would meet them further by stating that in all countries crime grows with the increase of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. In Glasgow the Sheriff had stated that after the passage of the McKenzie act the jail keepers had only to put their keys in their pockets on Sundays and go where they pleased, there was so little for them to do. He would add, also, that the Registrar of births in London had stated that in that city the proportion of children born out of wedlock was four per cent., for Paris the proportion was 32 per cent.; in Brussells, 33 per cent.; in Munich, 48 per cent., and in Vienna 51 per cent., or more than half. But he would come home. In New-York, before the Committee began their work, Sunday crime exceeded Tuesday crime about 25 per cent., during a period of 18 months; while, during the last six months Tuesday crime exceeded Sunday crime 60 per cent—making a relative decrease of Sunday crime of within a fraction of one half. This was cheering, and he believed a continuance in the work would bring them back to the condition of things in 1839, when God kept the City, for the City observed his laws. Some might suppose that the power of the Police Commissioners had been exhausted, but he thought not; and in so thinking he was consistent with a legal opinion which, he thought, the Police Commissioners themselves would place entire confidence in. By the act they were strictly bound to enforce all Sunday laws. They had adequate power to close every shop and to arrest every man who disobeyed the law; and also to turn away from their doors those who would go into their rum. There was still a great work to be done—the Police must continue and increase their exertions. There was a wide field. There were the German theatres and beer-gardens, and such like, where men, and women and children received wrong ideas of pleasure, greatly to their injury. It was astonishing to see, as he had seen, how many little children were present at these places on Sunday nights; and for fear his audience might not understand how they got there he would tell them. In the German papers there were always a large number of advertisements of such places, and in those advertisements it was generally stated that children under five years of age were admitted free. And it was getting to be the same in Broadway as now in the Bowery. On many first floors in Broadway, there were places kept open on Sunday nights, and well patronised, where liquor was sold, where the bars were attended by lewd women, and the tables served by women of the pave. In conclusion, he would say that the question rested with the people. There was a great work yet to be done, and much more could be done than had yet been accomplished if those engaged in the work of reform would only persevere. The Christian community only needed to stand firm, and the iniquity could be confronted and put down. God was with them and they need not be afraid.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP JANES.

Bishop Janes was the next speaker. He had not been surprised by the statements of the Chairman or the Secretary that their organization had awakened opposition. When did an enemy fail to sow tares? The most disgusting characteristics of the world were its antagonisms. They existed in every nation, and even in the domestic circle antagonisms arose. But, in the moral world these collisions were most frequent and most fatal. Every heart was a battle-field in which a victory was to be lost or won. As a heathen once expressed it, he felt he had two hearts, the one impelling him to do right and the other to do wrong. Or, as the Bible expressed the same idea: "When I would do good evil is present with me, so that the good I would I do not, and the evil that I would not that I do." Equally clear, perhaps, was the declaration of the poet:

"We see the right, and we approve it, too,
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

In these single combats between good and evil, where the evil gained the ascendancy, it led its degraded captives in the hosts of wrong. It was this organic wickedness that jeoparded social and national piety. Large cities are the points where the allied forces of evil make their combined assaults upon virtue and piety, exactly as in the history of war the main assaults were upon the cities. Look at the influence of this City upon this nation. That influence was felt everywhere, and whether it was good or evil, it was general and powerful. He believed the influence of New-York on the morals of the land was pervading and powerful. With what grandeur did that idea clothe the objects of this Association! Its work was no longer local, but the moral welfare of the natiod, perhaps of the world, were affected. Who could measure the human destiny involved in this success. The work was difficult in a large city. The wicked could carry on their plans in secret; they could hide to some extent the deformity of their conduct. Here these evil-disposed persons could communicate directly and safely with each other, and thus educate each other for the work of wrong. All these associations of dram-shops, places for gambling, bawdy-houses and other places of vulgar amusement, were catering to animal appetites, evil propensities, and excited and depraved passions. They worked with the current, while moral reform had to roll against the current, employing sufficient power to stem the current, and bear on general piety. Their opponents illustrated the fact that this was a combat between benevolence and cupidity. Their opponents did not give, but received; they were not benevolent, but selfish, and there was never selfishness so ungenerous as theirs; they would not bury their own slain; they were so sordid that they would not tend to their own wounded; others must take care of the loafers made through their instrumentality. When they saw how uncaring they were for their own victims, the good would pity and pray for them, in view of the terrible fate awaiting their crimes.

But the good could associate also. A more direct agency could be had to rescue the fallen than could be procured in the rural districts. He that was for the reform was migtier than all that could be enlisted against him. Here was the reason why virtue had not all been swept away—there had been a God, a Bible, and a Sabbath in the City. While they had these, virtue would prevail and have the ascendancy in the earth. The Secretary had referred to an agency to influence childhood in the wrong path. He was satisfied that childhood was the strong point of morality and religion. If they would promote charity they should continue and enlarge their influence over childhood. If children were enlisted in the cause of morality and religion, they would have not only an additional force when they were grown, but a better trained and equipped power, commencing with the children, and working by all the authority of the laws of the land and the commandments of God, they could not but continue until in all by places the day of God would be remembered, sanctified and heeded.

Then other virtues would follow, one virtue always engendered kindred virtues, and with religious institutions the Sabbath did not stand alone. Promoting all and sustaining all, they would combine all the influences that God had given for the salvation of men. He hoped the cause would be in their hearts as well as in their hands, so long as God gave them capacity to labor for him and for humanity.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. HOGE.

Rev. Dr. Hoge was the next speaker. He said he felt it was profitable though painful for them to be here. Most of them had come from influences that made them feel that all was safe with them. But at this meeting they had heard things that ought to make the stoutest heart quake. Would to God that all sober, industrious honest citizens could have heard the statements made to-night. The snow-clad earth had recently looked so pure, that all the earth seemed spotless. But, way below all this, twenty or thirty feet in depth, they knew that there was a gulf reeking with filth and corruption, bearing away the impurity of the City. But he felt as he did a few nights since, when, sitting quietly in his chamber, he detected the gradually accumulating smoke. Through the house the smoke kept gathering, and yet there was no flame; it was working in secret through the walls. The preparation had been made for years, and the time came for the inmates to flee. He thanked God that these moral dangers allowed of a cry for help in the coming struggle. The Committee had this night given the notes of warning. He knew that the work of the Committee had been a difficult one, and perhaps distasteful. But it was sometimes necessary, when a neighbor had been ravaged, for the courageous man to go down in the dark den of the wolf, and strive with the ferocious enemy, that in secret stole out and committed its ravages. It would be the people's fault now, if the evil continues. The trumpet had been sounded for help to come up on behalf of the Lord against the mighty, the desperate, and the wicked. The Committee could not do the work alone. The meeting had been called to create energy in a work that was to be long, patient and costly, and from which probably they could never be discharged. The work appealed to all to be its advocates and defenders. What was it that called for help? The oldest institution in all this world—that which the God had made peculiar to his people. When creation was finished, the Sabbath day was his crown. When God's work was complete then came this blessed jubilee, and God and man rejoiced. It was God's seventh day, but it was man's first day. The change at the resurrection of Christ, was beautiful. Henceforth man celebrated his own first day in joyous communion with his God, and the day on which the second Adam went to his Father. There was a twin institution born at the same time—the institution of marriage. He was not surprised at the statement that the seventh and fourth commandments were alike violated, and that those who would strike down the one would demolish the other. When man struck a blow at one he would never rest until the other could be destroyed. It was simply a question whether the City should be another Sodom and Gomorrah. How could they spare the Sabbath Day? Even the brute needs his Sabbath. Our physical and intellectual life demands it. They might show how all the noblest faculties of the mind were filled with their proper nutriment on that day. There should be one day on which man could learn the lesson of his immortality. How should they secure the feeling that man is immortal and lift his aspirations towards Heaven? Could it be learned in Chatham-street among the ready-made and second-hand clothes seven days in the week? Could it be learned among the sales and exchanges of real estate in Wall-street, where the chief music is but the chink of the dollar, and the chimes of old Trinity serve but to remind the merchant of the hours of banking and business? Could it be learned in Broadway, among the silks and diamonds? How could they bring sweet and high and holy influences upon them? They must have a day for this, and God gave them that day, not simply for relaxation from labor, but for a high and holy end. Some would deem a Sabbath of amusements sufficient, but, if they would read of the effect of such Sabbaths, follow a company on a Sabbath to Jones' Wood, and see the spiritual stimulants of the preachers. All accounts agreed that the day was spent in dissipation; that the men had not been drinking in the beauties of nature—it was lager bier that they were drinking in from morning to night. It was the rope-dancing and all the belittling influences of the mind that attracted the crowd. And were they most refreshed for the next day's labor? Or was it not those who observed the Christian Sabbath who were most refreshed by the day of rest? Was it not those, at peace with God and man who awoke refreshed for the duties of another week? But, if this life was our all, we might eat and drink and perhaps the sooner we die the better. Then is man the waste of all that is believed to be noble, and the gospel of the German philosopher—the doctrine of suicide—is the only gospel for man. When society had thus so forgotten its immortality, that doctrine of suicide became practical; it was preached, and men plunged into destruction by thousands. Let the friends of reform therefore gird on their armor. They preached not the long, gloomy, dull, unpleasant, pharasaical, puritanical Sabbath that their enemies suggested, but the Sabbath that God made for his ancient people,—ministering to man's best want, and bringing down its mercies upon him. If the editors of those presses who had aided them were present he would call upon them to renew their efforts. Oh! let them write for God, for truth, for what ennobles men, for that which will train up our youth as citizens of whom our country may be proud. And, oh! that they should write no line that they would wish to blot out in the uture.

What memories and hallowed associations were gathered round the Sabbath day! Well might it be called the Pearl of days. Well had Coleridge said, "It brings fifty-two Spring days to us in the year." Spring days, indeed, they were, which, leading back to the remembrance of Paradise, led onward to that day when eternal Summer should spread again over the earth.

A gentleman with venerable, gray hairs here requested a permission to speak, which was acceded by the Chair, who announced him as Mr. George Douglass.

Mr. Douglass, with extreme earnestness and vigor, and an abundance of Scriptural quotations, thoroughly indorsed the objects of the meeting, and volunteered to give $1,000 towards helping the Society.

The audience, however, had been in the meantime vacating the hall rapidly, and finally the Chair remarked that Mr. Douglass would probably soon finish, and probably the audience had not heard his generous offer to give $1,000 for the purposes of the Society.

Mr. Douglass—Yes; and two if you want it.

The Chair—That is the manner in which our respected brother always responds to whatever touches his heart. We will now sing the closing hymn.

The hymn was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Will of the late Stephen Whitney.—The will of the late Stephen Whitney has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court, the citation being returnable on the 5th proximo. William Whitney, the son of the deceased, his sons-in-law, Ferdinand Suydam and John Dore, and his grand-sons, Philips Phœnix and George Henry Warren of Troy, are appointed executors of the will. After the payment of all just debts and funeral and testamentary charges, the wife of the deceased is to receive all stocks and moneys which stand credited to her on his books; the dwelling house at the corner of State street and Bowling Green, together with its furniture, and the sum of $100,000 which shall be invested for her benefit in stocks within the State of New-York or in those of the United States. The daughter of the deceased, Emeline, the wife of John Dore, is to receive $125,000, which shall be invested in a similar manner. Susannah Whitney, his sister, is to receive $6,600. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the executors, who shall collect and receive the rents and profits thereof for the benefit of Mary, the wife of Jonas P. Phœnix; Caroline, the wife of Ferdinand Suydam; William, the son of deceased; and the family of the late Henry Whitney; each one of these parties to receive one-fourth of such profits. The last bequest is subject to a reservation of one thousand dollars, which shall be paid quarterly to the widow of Mr. Henry Whitney. On the death of either one of the children to whom the bequests are made directly, his or her share is to be distributed among his or her children. By the nineteenth clause of the will each one of the children of the deceased is released from all debts which they may have incurred to their late father. The executors are empowered to sell real estate belonging to the deceased situated out of the City of New-York, and that within the City which is unimproved, and to lease all buildings which he owns for a period not exceeding five years. The dwelling-house, which falls to the relict of Mr. Whitney, is not to be sold without her consent given in writing.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Brooklyn.—The United States steamer *Brooklyn* arrived off Quarantine about 9 o'clock last evening, having left Pensacola at 9 A. M. of the 19th inst. It is understood that she returns to afford an opportunity for the trial of Charles C. Cooper, who, it will be remembered, is charged with having murdered George Ritter, a seaman. The *Brooklyn* is expected to return to Vera Cruz in a few weeks with Minister McLane. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, D. G. Farragut, Commander; Lieutenants, J. A. Doyle, A. N. Smith, Wm. Mitchill and H. A. Adams, Jr.; Surgeon, L. W. Minor; Assistant Surgeon, T. W. Leach; Purser, T. H. Looker: Engineers, J. Folinsbee, William B. Brooks, J. P. Jordan, J. W. Whittaker, Henry Snyder, F. Mayer, Jr., and John E. Neill; Captain's Clerk, E. C. Gabaudan; Purser's Clerk, Forbes Parker.

The Will of the late Wm. E. Burton.—Mr. John C. Perry filed affidavits before the Surrogate, on Saturday, claiming that Mrs. Elizabeth Burton, of London, was the first wife of the late Wm. E. Burton; that no divorce had ever been obtained from her by the deceased, who lived with her for a number of years before he came to this country, and that she, consequently, is entitled to a part of the property which he left. No proceedings will be had under the provisions of the will until the lady in question, who is now on the way, shall arrive in this country. Mr. Perry appeared for Mrs. Burton and Wm. S. Burton, her son; and Messrs. Crane and Fowler for the petitioner, who also claims to be the legal wife of the late Mr. Burton.

The Central Park Yesterday.—There was no skating yesterday at the Central Park, but crowds of pedestrians and equestrians thronged the walks and avenues, which were in an excellent condition despite the recent severe storms. The "ball" was down, and those who would not recognize this signal of the rottenness of the ice, were warned off it by the numerous gray-coated Policemen, who, doubtless, prevented many fool-hardy adventurers from returning home wetter and wiser men.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital.—Remaining on Feb. 17, 225; admitted to Feb. 24, 33; discharged, cured or relieved, 43; died, 2; remaining at date, 213. Males, 182; females, 31.

Police Reports.

BUGLARS SURPRISED IN A WAREHOUSE—A DESPERATE AND PROBABLY FATAL LEAP.

Soon after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, John J. Wagner, the night watchman employed in the silk and fringe warehouse of Messrs. Dexter, Lambert & Co., No. 540 Pearl-street, was alarmed at hearing a noise in the upper part of the building. Suspecting that burglars were at work, he secured the assistance of Officers Huggins, Maguire and Porcher, of the Sixth Precinct, who, on making investigation, found two men overhauling the goods on the second floor of the warehouse As soon as the thieves were aware that they had been detected, Charles Murphy, one of them, endeavored to escape by jumping from a window to the sidewalk. Officer Huggins ordered him to surrender, and as he refused to do so, discharged one barrel of his revolver in the direction in which he stood, with the object of intimidating him. At this Murphy darted up stairs, and reaching the upper story, got through the skylight to the roof of the building, which is 80 feet above the ground. Louis Bernowski, a Pole, the other burglar, who had been secured, united with the policemen in advising Murphy to descend from the roof and submit to arrest. He would not heed them, however, but jumped from where he stood, a distance of 30 feet, to the peaked roof of the adjoining building, and sliding down, was precipitated an additional distance of 50 feet, to the ground, striking upon the pavement, in an alleyway between the two stores. The officers, on searching for him, found him lying on the pavement, perfectly insensible, with his right thigh fractured in such a manner that the bones protruded from the flesh at right angles, his left leg broken near the knee, and his face and head shockingly cut. He was at once removed to the Hospital, where he lies at present in an extremely precarious condition. The surgeon says that it will be necessary to amputate both his legs, and that it is probable he will not survive the operation. The injured man is represented by the Police to be a desperate character. He is a Canadian, and not more than twenty-two years of age. His confederate Bernowski was taken before Justice Osborn, by whom he was committed to prison. In the possession of the prisoners were found a loaded five-barreled pistol, a dirk knife, a gold watch and chain, two large "jimmies," a brace and bit, a dark lantern and six skeleton keys. An examination of the premises showed that entrance had been effected through the basement, the door of which had been forced, and that by cutting away the heavy plank of the floor above an aperture had been made large enough to admit the body of a man. The goods on this floor had been thoroughly overhauled by the burglars, but none seemed valuable enough to them to pay for the trouble of removal. To get into the hallway from Messrs. Dexter, Lambert & Co.'s store the thieves had broken through a slight partition and forced the door of Messrs. Hamill & Booth's store in the floor above, where they selected about $4,000 worth of silk goods which were packed ready for removal. Next they visited the store of Mr. John Stoderman, on the third floor, but nothing there had been disturbed.

VICTIMIZED BY A WIDOW.

Mr. Matthew W. Connelt, a gray-haired widower, residing in Wooster-street, was taken before Justice Osborn yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen $497 worth of household furniture from Clara Hastings, a dashing young widow. It seems that about eighteen months ago Mr. Connelt, having plenty of cash, furnished a suite of rooms in elegant style, and sought a housekeeper, it is alleged, among the frail denizens of Church and Mercer streets. He finally engaged the services of Mrs. Hastings, and for a time the old man and his young protégé lived pleasantly together. But young and interesting widows usually have male admirers, and Mrs. Hastings was not singular in this respect. The first gentleman who seemed too particular in his attentions to the widow was, however, dismissed by her, at the earnest solicitation of her testy old employer. Soon, another gentleman became too frequent in his calls upon the widow, and to gratify the old man's whim, he too was discarded. Months elapsed when still another man—a Hebrew clothes dealer, with auburn hair—sought to win the widow's love. Him, too, the testy old man would have sent away, but his protégé would not consent and left his service. After the separation, it is alleged that the furniture was taken by Mr. Connelt and stored for future disposition; a receipt of it having been placed in the hands of his late housekeeper, to whom the goods had been given. Subsequently, however, the complainant avers that Mr. Connelt called at the place where the furniture was stored, stating that he had lost the receipt, and demanded the property. Thinking his story was correct, the person having the goods in charge allowed him to carry them off. As soon as Mrs. Hastings heard of this, she instituted the present complaint for grand larceny. The matter is still under investigation by the magistrate.

ROBBED IN DISREPUTABLE HOUSES.

John Creamer alleges that $45 was stolen from him on Saturday night, in a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street, by Augusta Turner, one of the inmates. The woman was apprehended on the complaint, and Justice Quackenbush committed her for trial.... The same magistrate held Catharine Conlan, another disreputable woman, to answer a charge of having robbed James Gallagher, stewart of the steamship *De Soto*, of $80, while they were together at a saloon in Thompson-street.

DESPERATE BAGGAGE SMASHING.

Just before the departure of the steamboat John Potter, at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, from Pier No. 1 North River, for South Amboy, a dispute occurred between two rival baggage smashers, known as Patrick Brian and "Canvas Jack," in the course of which the latter wounded his antagonist severely in the groin with a dirk knife. Brian did not at first inform the bystanders that he had been stabbed and it was only known when he fell exhausted from loss of blood. Meanwhile his assailant eluded the vigilance of the Steamboat and Emigrant Police, whose duty it was to have been present at the departure of the boat. The injured man was sent to the New-York Hospital.

STEALING FROM A GROCERY.

On Saturday night William Anderson and Thomas Williams, two young men about 18 years of age, were arrested on the complaint of Henry Carli, who charges them with having broken into his grocery, No. 11 Thomas-street, on Friday night, and stolen $91 from a trunk. A breastpin, found in Anderson's possession, was identified by Carli as having been taken from the same trunk, and this led to the arrest of the accused. Justice Osborn held them both for trial.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.

John O'Brien was admitted to the New-York Hospital, late on Friday night, suffering from a severe wound in the face, said to have been inflicted with a dirk knife by John Francis, a Spaniard, in a quarrel which occurred between them at No. 55 Cherry-street. Francis fled after the assault, and so far has not been heard of by the police.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.

Absalom Crawford, who does the marketing for a saloon in Bleecker-street, was arrested last evening on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on John G. Flammer of No. 75 Bayard-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Edward Quigley, an infant three months old, whose parents live at No. 323 East Thirtieth-street, was fatally poisoned on Friday night, by his grandmother administering to him some liniment containing Croton oil, under the supposition that it was a cough remedy which the doctor had prescribed. The inquest was held by Coroner Jackman.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.

On Saturday morning, William Schreiter, a laborer employed at No. 25 Cedar-street, while at work in the third story of the store helping to carry a case of goods, stepped backwards and was precipitated through the hatchway. In his descent, he first struck a bale of cotton which other laborers were hoisting to an upper loft of the building, but glancing from that, fell heavily upon the lower floor, and received such injuries that his death resulted soon afterwards. Coroner Gamble investigated the circumstances of the case.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

The sexton of the Floating Church for Seamen, at the foot of Laight-street, yesterday morning, found the body of a man floating in the water beneath the gang-way leading from the wharf to the church. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, but the body was not identified. The night-watchman at the sugar-refinery in Laight-street says that deceased applied to him about 12 o'clock on Saturday night and asked to be directed to the Jersey City Ferry. As he seemed to be intoxicated at the time, it is supposed that, mistaking the entrance of the church for the ferry, he fell off the gang-plank. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and was respectably dressed. In his pockets, besides money, was found the card of "Till & Knevals, tailors' trimmings, No. 7 Mercer-street." The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it will be detained to await identification.

NEGLIGENT POLICEMEN.

Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of James Farley, residing at No. 261 West Twenty-eighth-street, who died on Thursday night, from the effects of intemperance. The Twentieth Ward Police, at the request of his friends, promised to inform the Coroners, but, failing to do so, the case was not brought to the notice of those officials until yesterday morning. The jury censured the Police for their remissness.

DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.

Henry Mooney, a homeless Irishman, while intoxicated, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, fell into the water at the foot of Pier No. 7 East River. He was rescued by the mate of the bark *Aid* and conveyed to the First Precinct Police Station, where restoratives were administered. He did not recover from his drunken stupor, however, expiring a short time after reaching the Station-house. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, and it was interred in Potter's Field. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and was addicted to habits of intemperance.

Fires.

Trifling and accidental fires occurred yesterday in the basement of Messrs. E. T. Christianson & Co.'s tea and coffee store, No. 1 Chambers-street, and in the basement of Patten's Hotel, in Greenwich-street. False alarms were caused by a bonfire in Oak-street and by the announcement made at the Fire Telegraph Office, by a fireman, that there was a fire in the store No. 86 William-street. Damage amounting to $25 was done to the doors of this establishment.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeit Money.—Two women were arrested Saturday night, while attempting to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass. H. Q. Cotton was arrested in the Third Precinct, for passing counterfeit $3 bills on the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City, and counterfeit $3 bills on the Fairfield County Bank of Norwalk, Conn. William Buck, machinist, was arrested in the Sixth Precinct, for attempting to pass a $2 counterfeit bill on the State Bank, Boston, Mass.

An Impostor.—George Watson was arrested Saturday night in the Third Precinct, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He is accused of having collected a large amount in the name of Hose Companies No. 8 and No. 9, without any authority whatever, and with having appropriated the money to his own benefit. He was committed by Capt. Shauman to answer.

Mortality.—There were only 104 deaths during the week ending Saturday last. They are classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 20; boys, 42; girls, 24; adults, 38; children, 66; males, 60; females, 44. The principal deaths were: By consumption, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 13; convulsions, 9 scarlet fever, 8; croup, 8. There were two deaths from old age; 12 still-born. Seventy-eight were natives of the United States.

Fire.—A frame tenement house on Pacific-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The occupants—four families—lost nearly all of their furniture. Loss on building $1,500. Insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The loss on furniture was $1,000. No insurance. A house adjoining, owned by Michael Smith, was damaged to the extent of $200. Insured in the Phenix Insurance Company.

Fatal Accident.—William Campbell was instantly killed in the Atlantic White Lead Works, on Marshall-street, Saturday afternoon, by being caught in the belting of some of the machinery. His remains were taken to the residence of his family, at No. 134 Plymouth-street.

A Farewell Sermon.—Rev. Dr. Lewis delivered a farewell sermon yesterday in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Light.—Gas has been introduced into Hempstead.

City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 24, 34, 44, 67, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 18, 22, 26, 32, 5, 10.

The Hickman and Edmundson Difficulty.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

To the Editors of the Constitution:

Gentlemen: In connection with the recent difficulty between Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, some extraordinary misstatements have appeared in the public papers. The New-York *Tribune* and other presses have deliberately charged that I, in connection with other gentlemen, was present on that occasion to assist Mr. Edmundson in an assault on Mr. Hickman, and that, being armed, we stood ready to assassinate the latter gentleman in case he should make the least resistance.

I have been very much surprised at these accusations, but have waited a reasonable time in the hope that Mr. Hickman would feel bound to correct them. He has not done so; and, since they are persistently repeated, I think it proper to make the following statement:

I happened to witness the difficulty between those gentlemen. It was not a fight—it was only a scene. They were walking together towards the gate of the Capitol grounds that leads into the avenue. I was some distance behind them, and unaccompanied, except by my little son. Suddenly they stood apart, and Mr. Edmundson raised his right hand as if to strike, when his arm was instantly seized by some one (Mr. Keitt, I think) who drew him away. At that moment he made a motion with his left hand towards Mr. Hickman, whose hat fell off. I am unable to say whether Mr. Edmundson touched it or the fall was caused by an involuntary movement of Mr. Hickman's head. I approached as rapidly as possible, and stood between the parties. Mr. Hickman seemed discomposed and agitated, but I saw no evidence of fear. He had not attempted to strike Mr. Edmundson, and, of course, after the interposition of bystanders, no conflict would have been allowed. After a pause of a few moments, I took Mr. Hickman's arm, and suggested that we should walk on; to which he assented, and we walked together to the gate.

The only proof of a purpose to assassinate that came under my notice was the interference of Mr. Keitt and others to preserve the peace, and which was happily so prompt and effectual as to prevent even a collision.

For myself, the charge that I was armed, for any purpose, is, like the rest, wholly unfounded and false. For reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, I never have, in civil life, carried a weapon of any kind or my person. The sum of it is, that I performed a kind and good-natured act, and have been extensively abused for it. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Washington City, Feb. 21, 1860.

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN.

Conflicting Reports of the Number of her Passengers.

Halifax, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The clearance of the *Hungarian* has been found, from which it appears that she had *three hundred and sixty* passengers, mainly, of course, steerage. This statement, however, is rendered somewhat doubtful by a report published in the London *Steam Shipping Journal*, of Feb. 10, which gives the number of the *Hungarian's* passengers at 70. It is also considered, both at Portland and Montreal, that there must be some mistake about the *Hungarian* having three hundred and sixty passengers on board, as she was never known to carry half that number before, nor any of the other steamers belonging to the same line as herself.

A despatch published in the *Herald* of yesterday gives a list purporting to be of passengers by the *Hungarian*. It proves, however, to have been part of a list of names which came to this city by telegraph from Boston, where it was furnished to the Agent of the Association as the genuine list—doubtless in good faith. It turned out, however, to be the list of passengers who went in the *Hungarian* on her outward trip. It was suppressed here, and orders, we understand, were given to suppress its publication in Philadelphia, but the despatch seemed to have failed to reach that city.

Messrs. Sabel & Searle, agents of the Grand Trunk Railroad line in this city, report that the following-named steerage passengers were "booked" in Great Britain, and went on board the *Hungarian:*

1. Hugh McCaffrey,	7. Wm. Vogle,
2. Richard Madden,	8. Geo. McDermott,
3. Wm. Kerby,	9. Michael Lucey,
4. John Daley,	10. John Delaney,
5. Martin Donners,	11. F. Richardson,
6. Ellen Sheehan,	12. Pat. McGiverin.

The first three of the above were "booked" at Liverpool, and the latter at Cork.

The Purser of the *Vigo*, which arrived at this port on Friday last, thinks that on leaving Queenstown harbor the *Hungarian* had nearly forty cabin passengers, and some sixty steerage passengers.

Political News.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, who is to speak this evening before the Republican Association at Cooper Institute, is a lawyer and distinguished politician in Illinois, where he is exceedingly popular. He won his principal distinction in the canvass against Mr. Douglas in that State a year ago. He will be warmly urged by the Republicans of Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency. They believe that with him that State may be carried even against Judge Douglas. He is a man of unimpeachable character, a good lawyer, and an excellent speaker.

Wentworth's paper in Chicago asserts that Mr. Gurnee, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, on a certain evening named, visited twenty-three lager-bier saloons canvassing for votes. In reply, a card is published from a gentleman who states that he dined and spent the evening with Mr. Gurnee, at his own house, and that the statement is a pure falsehood. The incident illustrates how an election contest is conducted in Chicago.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says that in its judgment "two-thirds of the population of Louisiana prefer Douglas to any other man for the Presidency," but that the organization of the Democratic Party is in the hands of his opponents, and a delegation opposed to him may therefore be sent to Charleston. As it feels quite sure however that he is to be the nominee, with or without the vote of Louisiana, it considers the action of that State of slight import